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Library Book Outlook

There are some interesting stragglers in the fiction line among the late-fall books.

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Interesting new mystery-stories are to be found in *A False Scent*, by J. S. Fletcher (Knopf, \$2); *The Runaway Bag*, by Albert Payson Terhune (Doran, \$2); *The Black Cat*, by Louis Tracy (Clode, \$2); *The Rasp*, by Philip Macdonald (Dial Press, \$2); and *The Third Warning*, by Augustus Muir (Bobbs-Merrill, \$2).

The humorous novel of the past fortnight is *Sam in the Suburbs*, by P. G. Wodehouse (Doran, \$2).

Three fiction-translations which may be welcomed by some libraries are *The Island of the Great Mother*, by Gerhart Hauptmann (Viking Press, \$2.50), in which a group of shipwrecked women found a new republic on a tropical island; *The Confession of a Fool*, by August Strindberg (Viking Press, \$2.50), an autobiographical novel dating from the 'Nineties; and *Chains*, by Henri Barbusse (International Publishers, 2 v., \$4).

There are also some noteworthy biographical works among the new books. *Aaron Burr*, by Samuel H. Wandell and Meade Minnigerode (Putnam, 2 v., \$10), is fully documented. *My Life as an Explorer*, by Sven Hedin (Boni and Liveright, \$5), entertainingly depicts the career of the celebrated explorer of Central Asia. *The Recollections of Thomas R. Marshall* (Bobbs-Merrill, \$5) contains the homely philosophy, sparkling wit, kindly humor, and deft anecdote of our Hoosier Vice-President of recent years. *One Man's Life*, by Herbert Quick (Bobbs-Merrill, \$5), is the autobiography of the late novelist, who was also a farmer, school-teacher, lawyer, politician, editor, and publicist.

Close seconds to the foregoing are: *The Confessions of a Reformer*, by Frederic C. Howe (Scribner, \$3), being the reminiscences of twenty-five years of political life; *My Life and Memories*, by Joseph I. C. Clarke (Dodd-Mead, \$3.50), who, for close on sixty years, was a familiar figure in American metropolitan life, as journalist,

dramatist, poet, and publicist, and also prominent in Irish affairs; *As a Woman Thinks*, by Corra Harris (Houghton-Mifflin, \$2.50), a book of memories, thoughts, and opinions, supplementing the author's recent success, *My Book and Heart*; *Roosevelt and the Old Guard*, by J. Hampton Moore (Macrae-Smith, \$4), a contribution to Roosevelt literature by one who knew him in various capacities; *Parson Primrose*, by R. W. King (Doran, \$6), a biography of Henry Francis Cary, the translator of Dante; and *Lord Timothy Dexter*, by J. P. Marquand (Minton-Balch, \$3.50), an unusual biography of a famous eighteenth-century eccentric.

In *Travel*, Harold Speakman's *Here's Ireland* (914.15, Dodd-Mead, \$3.50), a volume of illustrated travels with a donkey all over the island, is companioned by the relatively less important *Paris on Parade*, by Robert Forrest Wilson (914.4, Bobbs-Merrill, \$5), with illustrations from paintings by A. T. Warshawsky, and *Paris of Today*, by Ralph Nevill (914.4, Doran, \$6), a description by one who has known the city for forty years.

History and Sociology are represented by *The Senate and the League of Nations* by Henry Cabot Lodge (327, Scribner, \$4), being the record of Senator Lodge's work during the second Wilson administration; *The Remaking of the Nations*, by J. H. Nicholson (909, Dutton, \$5), which studies, at first hand, the vital changes that are taking place in four continents; *Social Classes in Post-War Europe*, by Lothrop Stoddard (304, Scribner, \$2), a study based on a recent journey; *Japanese Exclusion*, by Julia E. Johnsen (325, Wilson Co., 90c.), a volume of reference-material; *A Single Six-Year Term for President*, by Edith M. Phelps (350, Wilson Co., 90c.), in the same series as the foregoing; *Coal*, by Edward T. Devine (338, Amer. Review Service Pr., \$3), a much-needed study of the coal-situation; *The Tragedy of Waste*, by Stuart Chase (339, Macmillan, \$2.50), which shows, by concrete examples, how man-power and natural resources are wasted in spite of scientific discovery; *The Economic Doctrines of Karl Marx*, by Karl Kautsky (331, Macmillan, \$2), a translation of the standard German work; *Paris, or the Future of War*, by B. H. Liddell Hart (355, Dutton, \$1), a companion work to Haldane's *Callimachus* in the To-day and Tomorrow Series; and *Steamboat Days*, by Fred E. Dayton (380, Stokes, \$5), a history of water transportation in this country.

John Macy's long-awaited *Story of the World's Literature* (809, Boni and Liveright, \$5) meets most of our expectations as an accurate, popular outline.

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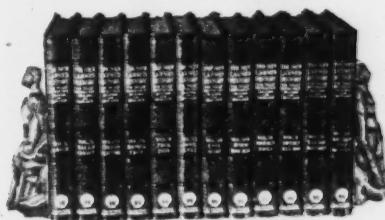
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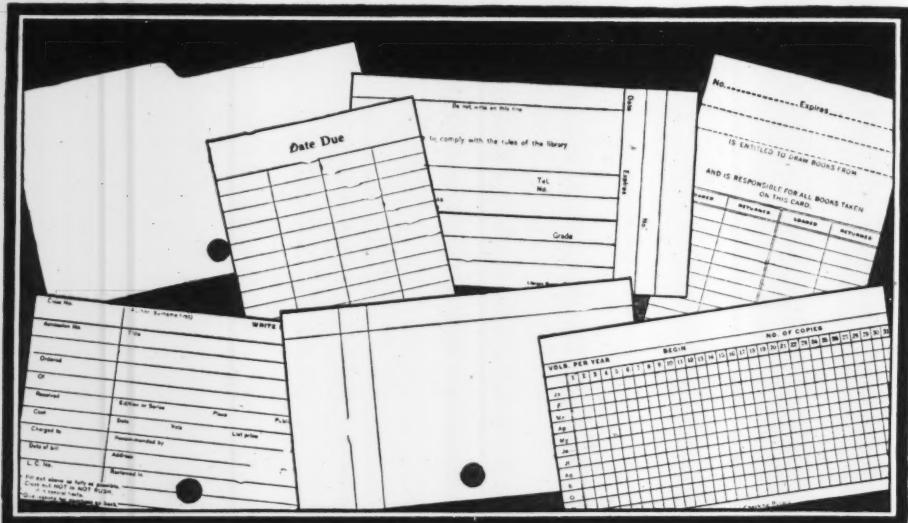
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NOVEMBER 15, 1925



Classification

By CLEMENT WALKER ANDREWS,
Librarian of the John Crerar Library, Chicago.

WHEN beginning his interesting and instructive paper on the use of natural history books at the Asheville Conference, my very good friend, the late Dr. Nolan, of Philadelphia, claimed that systematic zoology was the oldest of all the sciences, for it began when Adam and Eve named the animals in the Garden of Eden. But as this was also the first attempt at classification we may claim that our subject of today is the oldest of all the arts.

We may go farther and claim that it is the first conscious act of practically every human being. It is true that the baby is concerned only with two categories and classes every substance as either edible or non-edible, and that he depends entirely on oral information, but if all of us who have more complicated questions to solve will show the same desire to make sure of the correctness of our decisions as he does in regard to his thumbs, and the same earnestness and perseverance over difficult questions as he does in regard to his big toe, I feel certain that the art of classification will continue to progress.

The A. L. A. has recognized the fundamental character of the art by establishing a standing Committee on the subject, and our chairman's program states that I am to give you an account of its work.* The change from its former restricted scope as an Advisory Committee on the Decimal classification is so recent that such an account will be one of program rather than of accomplishment.

The first, and most important, function is to advise as to the best relations of new subjects and special topics unprovided for in the existing schemes. In this work it already has the promise of cordial co-operation from the editors of the Decimal classification and hopes that its advice will be given due consideration by those in charge of the Library of Congress classification; especially as the chief classifier of the Library of Congress is a member of the Committee.

*Paper read before the Catalog Section of the A. L. A. meeting at the Hotel Olympic, Seattle, July, 1925.

Besides this general function, to which the attention of all classifiers is called, the Committee has two definite projects under way. The more important and more difficult but by no means hopeless, is to work out a plan by which the Library of Congress may find it possible to give the Decimal classification numbers as well as its own on its printed cards. On this point, however, but little can be said at the present time, tho its importance is evident from the fact that eighty-five per cent of the users of these cards employ the Decimal classification, and it is probable that nearly the same proportion of the cards sold are used in such libraries.

Since the writing of the above, correspondence between the editors of the Decimal classification and the Library of Congress makes the question of immediate interest and I shall take occasion at the end of this paper to present a resolution formally.

The second plan, however, can be carried out within a comparatively short time. This is to prepare a brief key to the Library of Congress classification in terms of the Decimal classification. It would be impossible, or rather, far too costly, to publish a complete key giving the equivalent of every number of the Library of Congress classification, but experiments already made on classes A to D, indicate that a key to those numbers not classified under the same general heading in both schemes would be comparatively short and its publication could be undertaken by the Association. Such a key would simplify greatly the work of the classifier, and so ought to be useful.

A minor point that is under consideration, is the inclusion in the next edition of the Decimal classification of outline maps for each of the divisions 940 to 990, giving the location of the whole numbers for each section and for as many decimals as appear, after experiment, to be desirable.

The first step in the general consideration of our subject would be to formulate the principles on which it is founded, and more especially

those dealing with its application to printed matter. However, since Dr. Richardson published his lectures it is unnecessary to do more than refer to his exposition of these principles and to call attention to one or two which he omitted, the probably he made these omissions intentionally.

For the benefit of those, if there are any such, who are not familiar with his scholarly and almost exhaustive treatment, it may be well to enumerate the nine which he considers most common. They are (1) logical, or according to likeness; (2) geometrical, or according to position in space; (3) chronological, or according to position in time; (4) genetic, or according to likeness of origin; (5) historical, combining space, time and genesis; (6) evolutionary, or arranging likeness in order from simpler to more complex; and to these general principles he added (7) dynamic, or according to order of power; (8) alphabetical; (9) mathematical.

This statement appears to be comprehensive yet it omits one principle which is used by almost every classifier, namely (10) physical, or classification by material properties. Now, Dr. Richardson does not fail to recognize this fact but he relegates this principle to a subordinate position and breaks it up into its separate manifestations of size, color, binding, etc., and enumerates among these subordinate classifications those by orthodoxy, by form (e.g., encyclopedias and periodicals), by literary value, interest, language, order of accession, breadth, (e.g., pamphlets) weight, fragility, monetary value or rarity, and then adds, etc., etc. I have quoted these in the order in which he mentions them, tho this hardly seems to me the most logical arrangement.

So many of these are dependent upon physical properties that it seems to me that their grouping together under a general principle is more logical. I cannot find that he gives a concrete example of dynamic classification, i.e., in order of power, under that name, but unless I have mistaken the meaning of the term this principle would include orthodoxy, literary value, and interest.

It is evident, then, that a library classifier is not in the position of the baby whose only object is to determine whether a thing can be eaten or not, but rather that of a cook who has at his command a great variety of foods, condiments and spices and whose function is to prepare a more or less varied meal. The parable can be carried farther without strain for it is evident that the choice of the ingredients will be very different if the meal is to be a dinner in a logging camp or one at the Olympic, and it is equally evident that a good classifier will make

use of the principles above stated in different degrees for different kinds of libraries. A few examples will make this clear. I have known only one library to use the chronological order of accession exclusively and the result was so unsatisfactory as to cause them to change to a relative location after years of experience. Yet the principle has its advantages if the library exposes new acquisitions for a short time in some one place, because it enables a frequent reader to see at a glance what new books have come in since his last visit. So classification by color, or rather expression of classification by color, is altogether too expensive for any large library; yet we have found it advantageous to see that a set of a periodical shall vary in color from those on either side of it. I know of one library of considerable size which classifies all its books by the public interest in them. That library secures a very remarkable speed in its service of the books most used, but at the expense of any really valuable use of them by visitors to the shelves.

It is not my intention, however, to write a treatise on classification, but only to put before you briefly some conclusions arrived at after over forty years of practical experience and thirty years of co-operation with the staff of the John Crerar Library. These conclusions are presented from the point of view of a user of the Decimal classification, but he has had somewhat unusual opportunities for the comparison of that system with the Expansive classification and that of the Library of Congress.

The first conclusion is that the notation is practically more important than the classification itself, and that therefore the simplicity of that of the Decimal classification more than atones for its numerous shortcomings and errors. It is rather odd, however, that one of the important points of advantage of its notation, namely, the possibility of using the scheme to any greater or less degree of expansion desired should have escaped my notice completely. It is well brought out in the able paper of Miss Fellows in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for April 1.

My previous opinion of the superiority of the Decimal classification notation was based mostly on the greater ease and freedom from error which it secured to the reader writing the call slips, to the attendant securing the books, to the attendant reshelfing them, and to the scholar using the books in the stacks. Here I speak from personal experience, for at one time some sections of the John Crerar Library contained shelves arranged by the Decimal classification and others arranged by the Newberry Library which used a notation similar to that of the Expansive classification and the Library of Congress classification. For this reason alone, if I

were entrusted with the organization of another library I should choose the Decimal classification.

Nor do I think that the more modern scheme of the Library of Congress is so much superior to the Decimal classification that the latter need shrink from the comparison. It is more modern, but no printed scheme can be up-to-date any more than printed book catalogs can be. Nor is there any general agreement in regard to details among scholars as to what is best at any given time. I have a very vivid remembrance that when the Royal Society asked committees on various subjects to present schemes for the classification of their International Catalog, altho the members were all Englishmen the zoologists wanted fauna divided for sections of each country while the botanists proposed only nine geographical divisions for the flora of the globe. It is evident that any scheme must be a compromise between widely different views and that no scheme can satisfy all its users even on the day it is made.

In one respect, however, the Library of Congress classification is superior. It does clearly indicate much more frequently than the Decimal classification the adoption of an alphabetical arrangement in continuation of the logical. This is a matter which deserves much more attention than it has received, for some of the subdivisions, in both schemes have no logical reason and might better be alphabetical or chronological.

Before considering those points in which the John Crerar Library has made innovations or varied greatly from the established usage let me mention briefly the extent to which we have followed or simply developed that usage.

In the use of some of the subordinate classifications we use marks to distinguish them from the great majority of the books shelved in the main classification. A shelf-mark preceded by the letter "L" indicates that the book is over 10 inches in height and that it is shelved on the broad shelves below the regular ones. The letter "A" indicates that it is too broad for these shelves and is shelved in the atlas cases at the end of the stacks. An asterisk indicates that it is placed on the open shelves of the Reading Room, and this sign is cancelled by a second asterisk when the book is removed from this collection and sent to the regular shelves. The letter "S" indicates that the book belongs to the Senn Collection on the history of medicine, the only collection which the Library has agreed to keep as a unit.

All of these separated classes are arranged by the Decimal classification but the mark "X" indicates books kept out of order in various places which have to be determined by consultation of

a special indicator. These belong to several categories: rare and costly books kept in locked cases, books of restricted use, staff tools, etc.

Besides these, when the 14,000 titles in the languages of Eastern Asia are fully cataloged they probably will be arranged by language and naturally be kept as a separate collection. This is the only place where language will be the controlling principle, but we have found it useful to apply this principle in most cases used or recommended by the Decimal classification and in one or two other places.

In the same way we have extended the application of the principle of subordinate classification by form. The Library has so many of the new books on the psychology of various subjects and so many on their bibliography that new form divisions,—015 and 039, are used wherever this use seems desirable. In passing let me say 011 for bibliography would appear to be a better choice. Form division 007 for the law on a subject, used by the Decimal classification in a few places, is used by us frequently and other new form divisions, have been adopted, viz., 048 for works of fiction, 085 for catalogs, 091 for the history of arts and sciences in their primitive forms and 092 for the biographies of workers in the different sciences.

The categories of orthodoxy and heterodoxy have been applied by the John Crerar Library in only one class, viz., those affected by the Volstead Law, but it is quite evident that some libraries may have to apply it to books on evolution and I should suppose that the libraries of religious institutions might well make a much broader application of it.

Our small use of color has already been mentioned and our application of the test of literary value is similar to that of all libraries which have any considerable collections on open shelves.

It is in the use of the chronological geographical and alphabetical subsidiary classification that the Library has developed features which appear to me to be of real importance and these will be treated in some detail.

In describing our more important developments the two principal applications of library classification will be considered together. These are, of course, the classification of the books on the shelves and of the titles in the catalog. It is not necessary that these two should be identical; indeed in the usual treatment in the great majority of libraries they are very different, the books being shelved in some logical arrangement and the titles in a more or less strictly alphabetical one. A few libraries use a more or less strictly logical arrangement of the titles, but the John Crerar Library has developed for

its catalog a combination which we consider far superior to either and as combining the advantages of both. In this arrangement the titles are first arranged alphabetically by authors and then classed by subjects; but a third part is added which is not only an alphabetical index to the subjects but contains the titles on those subjects which are most advantageously consulted under an alphabetical arrangement. These are of two kinds, general subjects, books about which are scattered in the classed arrangement (for example horses); and specific subjects, which in that arrangement are not separated from others closely allied to them (for example individual American railroads). The list is an elastic one, subjects being added as the literature on them broadens, or being dropped as the logical classification is expanded. The list is kept much smaller than it would be under a strict application of the rules thru the provision that when there are only a few books shelved elsewhere, the most logical place in the classed catalog shall collect all titles by means of added entries. In other words, if a single reference from the subject index gives all the titles on the subject and on no other subject, no titles are collected in the index; if a single reference does not do this, they are.

In carrying out this triplicate arrangement one mistake has been made. At first the intention was to use the shelf list as a classed catalog, a policy which is very well adapted to the uses of a small library, as Miss Tyler pointed out some years ago, and consequently the classification of the books on the shelves for some time was carried out as far as the printed scheme provided. I am convinced that this is a mistake because it makes the call numbers too complicated. If starting again I should adopt much shorter numbers for the shelves and depend on the catalog to separate closely allied material.

This remark leads naturally to a development of the classification which seems to us to meet a real need. Often a new subject has no place provided for it, and yet it is allied to or has grown out of one which has such provision. Our policy is to class the new subject with the old, expanding the scope of the latter to include the other. In this way we have given to the divisions of 150 much wider meanings than those indicated in the printed scheme. We have provided places for the new developments of mathematics, and to give a more limited example, have enlarged the section headed "marking system" to include the new educational tests.

Another innovation is in the more frequent use of subsidiary classification based on the main classification. In general two figures of the Decimal classification have been found suffi-

cient for the purpose. The Decimal classification itself recommends this in a number of cases but we have found it useful in many others, especially in 657 Bookkeeping and Accounts and 658 Business Methods.

A similar development has been in the more frequent use of a subsidiary alphabetical arrangement of many divisions of the main classification. One of the serious errors of the Decimal classification has been to fail to indicate the places where such a subsidiary classification is more useful than an illogical expansion of a logical arrangement. Take for example the subdivisions of breeds of cattle and other domestic animals under 636. Some of these are divided by country of origin, some by color and size, and some not at all. It would serve all our purposes better if each were arranged alphabetically.

To do this, however, in the way that the preface to the Decimal classification recommends, and as the Library of Congress actually does by introducing letters into the call numbers, makes the latter clumsy and liable to error. The decimalization of the alphabet worked out by Mr. Merrill of the Newberry Library makes this unnecessary. Our use of his scheme has given very satisfactory results. That the arrangement is alphabetical is evident at a glance both on the shelves and in the catalog, while the simplicity of the call numbers is preserved.

Still another of Dr. Richardson's principles has received a wider application than is usual. This is classification by time. I am not sure that the John Crerar Library has gone as far in this line as it might. It has been applied to the greater number of the classes in the book numbers which are the regular Bisceo numbers. Certain classes, however, have the Cutter numbers, and while these have approved themselves for the periodicals and society transactions I am not sure but that the time numbers should have been applied to all the classes except those where, as in literature and history, the time element is part of the main classification. The arrangement of the titles in the catalog is in inverse chronological order, the latest being put first. This prevents a reader from getting an older edition in place of the one he wishes and makes it easy to stop his investigation at any point he desires.

It is quite possible that a decimalization of the time numbers would prove a satisfactory subsidiary classification in a number of cases. In some at least the chronological book numbers are in themselves such a subsidiary classification. For instance, in 388 Local Transportation no books on horse cars were written after the cable cars superseded them; none on cable cars

after the trolley took their place. Books on jitneys were issued during only a very few years, and quite possibly the busses or airplanes will in the future stop completely the present output of books on trolleys.

It is, however, our combination of the topographical and logical elements which has given us the greatest satisfaction. Everyone who has had any experience in the use of library catalogs has felt the unsatisfactory conditions of the usual arrangement of topics under the various countries and the difficulty of obtaining easily or completely a view of the available literature on a given country. Every large library has worked out a scheme of subject headings, and Harvard has gone so far as to make this topographical element the prevailing one in large classes. When our catalog was in process of organization several of these schemes were considered, but valid objections were raised against each and all. Finally an entirely new plan was adopted, namely, the use of the Decimal classification to three or four figures as a subsidiary to the topographical classification of sections 940-999. The result has been very satisfactory and can be recommended to any library which is in a position to make use of it. Under this plan all the works on the United States, for instance, no matter where they are shelved, have an added entry under 973 with the special subject following in parenthesis. This brings all titles on the general natural history of the United States together followed by those on botany and again by those on zoology. Then those titles which deal with Illinois are brought together in the same way under 977.3. After this the Merrill number for the city or county is added so that all material on education in Chicago is brought out under 977.316 (370 to 379). The process is not so complicated as it might seem to be for all that is required is a rule that every main classification involving a topographical subdivision shall be inverted for the topographical index.

The result has been so satisfactory that it is proposed to apply the same principle to the medical books and to make out for each organ of the body under 611 a similar index giving the comparative anatomy, comparative physiology, personal care, public relations, therapy, relations to internal diseases, surgery, sexual relations and comparative pathology.

To return to my simile, I hope that you will agree that the field of classification is as wide as that of the culinary art, and that you will have found the dish I have set before you digestible, nourishing and palatable; neither as light as a soufflé nor as heavy as the traditional bride's biscuits.

British Official War Histories

THE Library of the British Foreign Office in response to a request for information has prepared a list of the official histories of the war, published or in the course of preparation. The list follows, the items being given in the following order: author, period covered, publisher, date, price, remarks:

NAVAL OPERATIONS

Corbett, Sir Julian S. To the battle of the Falklands. (Dec. 1914. Longmans, March, 1920; 17s. 6d.; includes a separate map vol.)
— To May 1915, including Gallipoli landing. Longmans, Oct. 1921; 21s., including maps.
— To June 1916, including Gallipoli evacuation and the battle of Jutland. Longmans, Nov. 1923; 21s.; separate map volume.
Newbolt, Sir Henry. To Summer of 1917 (approximately). A fifth volume to cover the period to the end of the war is to be announced later.

SEABORNE TRADE

Fayle, C. Ernest. The cruiser period. Murray. Nov. 1921. 21s. Includes a separate map volume.
— From opening of submarine campaign to appointment of shipping controller. Murray. Feb. 1923. 21s.
— The period of unrestricted submarine warfare. Murray. March 1924. 21s.

THE MERCHANT NAVY

Hurd, Archibald. To the sinking of the "Lusitania." May 1915. Murray. Feb. 1921. 21s.
— To commencement of unrestricted submarine warfare, 1st February 1917. Murray. Oct. 1924. 21s.
A third volume to the end of war is in preparation. Murray.

MILITARY OPERATIONS

France and Belgium

Edmonds, Brig.-Gen. J. E. 1914 (Mons, The Marne and the Aisne). Macmillan. Nov. 1922. 21s. Separate map volume 21s.
— 1914 (Operations in Flanders). Macmillan. Feb. 1925. 12s. 6d. Separate map volume 5s. 6d. in preparation.
— 1915. Macmillan. In preparation.

Kiggell, Lt. Gen. Sir L. E. 1918. Vol. 1. In preparation.

Gallipoli

Aspinall, Brig.-Gen. C. F. Gallipoli. In preparation.
Palestine

MacMunn, Major-Gen. Sir G. F. To second battle of Gaza (April 1917). In preparation.

— To Armistice, 1918. In preparation.

Mesopotamia

Moberly, J. F., Brig.-Gen. To capture of Kut al Amara, October 1915. H. M. Stationery Office. Oct. 1923. 15s.
— To fall of Kut al Amara, April 1916. H. M. Stationery Office. Dec. 1924. 21s.
— To capture and consolidation of Baghdad, April 1917. Probably January 1926. In Press.
— To Armistice, 1918.

THE WAR IN THE AIR

Raleigh, Sir Walter. Evolution of flying machines and achievements of the Air Forces during the early part of the War. Clarendon Press. June 1922. 21s.
The second part, probably in three volumes, is being written by H. A. Jones.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS

1914-1918 (Naval, Military, Air and Political). H. M. Stationery Office. Sept. 1922. 10s. 6d. In diary and index form.

Financial Library Exhibit



HERE is the sample financial library which was displayed during the recent American Bankers Association convention at Atlantic City. The location of the library exhibit was very favorable, directly inside the entrance to the Steel Pier where all the general and many of the group sessions of the convention were held.

Knowing that the interest of bankers is as a rule not in how things are done but rather in the whys and wherefores, the exhibit was primarily planned to make the passerby stop and give the librarians in attendance an opportunity to explain something of what library service in a bank means. Attractive posters and pictures of bank libraries served as good "attention-getters."

Some three hundred books on financial and related subjects was examined with much interest by the numerous visitors, as were the financial magazines and services on display. To those who wanted to penetrate into the secrets of library methods the sample subject and corporation files and card catalog proved absorbing.

A pamphlet on "The Bank Library" was distributed together with reading lists on "Bank Costs," "Branch Banking," and "Investment Trusts." Copies of these lists may be obtained from Gudrun Moe, librarian, Bankers Trust Company, New York City. The Dixie Business Bookshop's recent "Bibliography of Books on Business Economics" was also distributed.

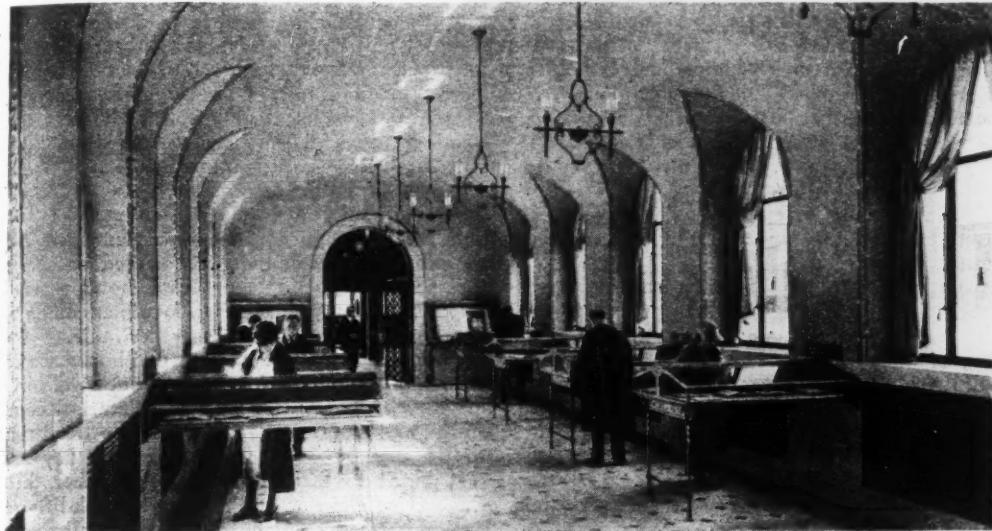
The exhibit was arranged by the Financial Group in the National Special Libraries Association, chairman Margaret Reynolds, First Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee. The committee in charge of the exhibit consisted of: Gudrun Moe, Bankers Trust Company, New York, chairman; Marguerite Burnett, Federal Reserve Bank of New York, secretary; Ethel L. Baxter, American Bankers Association, Lyda Broomhall, Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Company, New York, Eleanor S. Cavanaugh, Standard Statistics Company, New York, Mary Hayes, National City Bank, New York, Madeleine Schiedt, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

GUDRUN MOE.

An investigation in progress in the Federal Bureau of Education indicates, says John D. Wolcott, librarian of the Bureau, in *School Life* for October 2, that the number of libraries in the United States with 5,000 volumes or more increased about 30 per cent between 1913 and 1923, and the number of volumes in such libraries increased about 50 per cent. The number of small libraries—that is, with fewer than 5,000 volumes—has also greatly increased.

The population of the United States increased 14.9 per cent from 1910 to 1920; marked improvement appears, therefore, in the accessibility of the libraries and in their ability to serve the people for whose use they were established.

Some Features of the New Cleveland Library



EXHIBITION CORRIDOR BRIDGING THE COURT

ANY description of the new main building of the Cleveland Public Library should be prefaced by the statement that it forms one unit of a group of public buildings which is in slow process of construction, as this is a dominating fact explaining the whys and wherefores of many features of the building. The conforming of this building to the Federal Building, its companion at the south end of the Mall, has determined its ground-area, shape, height, general architectural style and the materials of the exterior structure. When the group plan is completed, the old commercial buildings to the north will be replaced by additional public buildings and a parked Mall six hundred feet wide and the library building will then have its proper setting.

The building has a frontage of 219 feet and is 197½ feet deep.

There are six floors including the basement or ground floor, each of a height to carry two tiers of stacks, while the main floor has three tiers, making thirteen different tier levels of stack. Above the second floor is an inner court, seventy-eight by one hundred fourteen feet, from the four corners of which smaller courts extend down to the basement floor level, carrying light and air to all floors. The stacks are built around the court, getting light and ventilation from it, and the reading rooms, with large exterior windows, adjoin and surround the stacks.

This paper will not repeat the general descriptions of the building which have appeared in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for June 1, the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* of May 10th, the Guide to the building and the dedication number of the *Open Shelf*, issued by the Library, and, more de-



MAIN FLOOR CORRIDOR LOOKING EAST

tailed and fully illustrated than any of the foregoing, the forty-eight page descriptive booklet which the Library has just published.

The number of reading rooms, sixteen, and their divisional arrangement, is one of the first things noted in a survey of the floor plans. The location of the various divisions was decided after a careful study of the inter-relations of the various divisions and their individual requirements.

The main floor contains those divisions having most popular use and meeting the greatest number of quick-service calls. Those divisions having most scholarly use are placed so far as possible in the quieter parts of the building. The further provision of numerous small study rooms and cubicles for serious students, research and literary workers is already proving a source of great satisfaction.

The breaking up of the book stacks, giving each division its own two or three tier stack immediately adjacent, with additional storage stacks either above or below it and accessible to it by electric book-lift, is another feature designed to bring into the closet juxtaposition the books on a given subject and the readers who are interested in them. Wall shelving also covers all available space in the reading room. All book stacks and shelving are made of steel.

Unusual details of the book-stacks are the extended base which gives to the books on bottom shelves more protection from splashing in cleaning floors; the fitting of the stack floors in a manner which permits of ventilation but prevents the possibility of books falling through; gate bars at ends of lower tiers of stacks adjoining reading rooms, which will permit of closing any section of the stack from public access, if

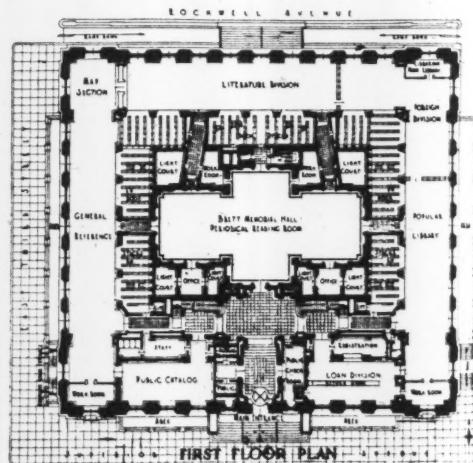
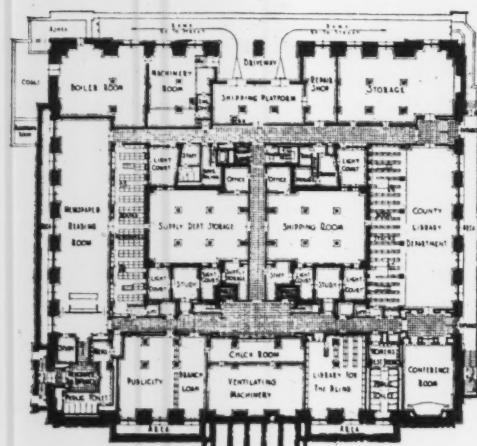
this is desirable; glazed doors with locks on certain sections of the stacks for choice books which should be protected from dust and from casual handling; and movable working desks for extension shelves to attach to the shelves and the balcony railings. A bronze mop-board protects the stacks at the floor line. The stack lighting was given special attention, the reflectors being shaped to screen the light from readers' eyes so far as possible.

The spacing of structural columns of the building necessitated stack aisles narrower, for the most part, than those considered desirable for stack construction, but this is not a serious fault in this broken up stack, in which compactness for each division is rather desirable.

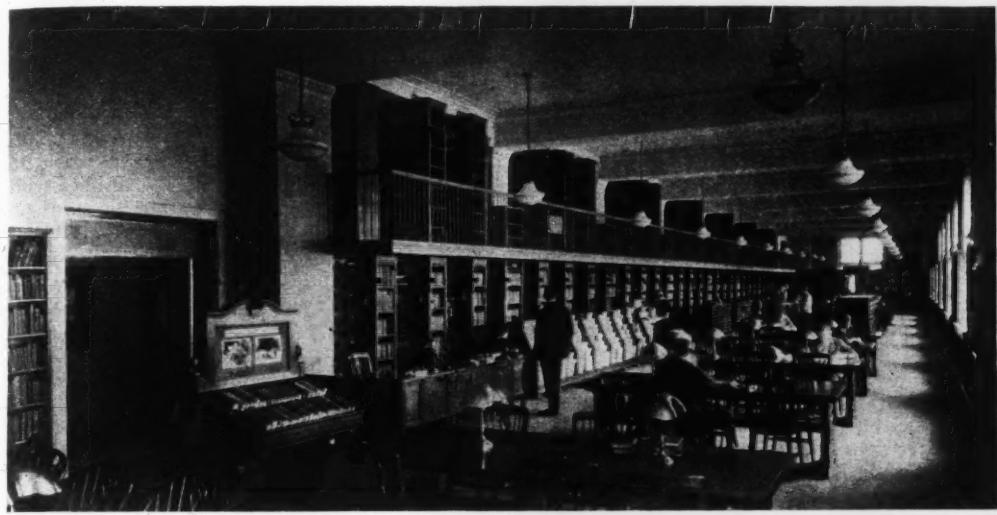
To obviate trucking the returned books across the reading room floors, they are sent by electric elevator to the balcony of the Return Room, sorted and trucked up a ramp to the third tier of the main floor stack, from which they are distributed to their proper stacks, either thru the service elevator or the electric book-lifts.

Windows are so planned that nearly all rooms have rather exceptional natural light, and Venetian blinds shut out the sun's rays, while admitting eighty-five per cent of the light and air. To insure adequate artificial lighting, ceiling lights are supplemented by desk and table lights. The latter are worked out to an original design studied to throw the light on the reader's page and to avoid reflections and direct glare. On individual tables and desks they are placed near the front, at the left of the reader. They are made of bronze; the bulbs are locked in, and not removable without a key.

The public rooms, including the general offices, were equipped thruout with new fur-



BASEMENT (LEFT) AND MAIN FLOOR (RIGHT) PLANS



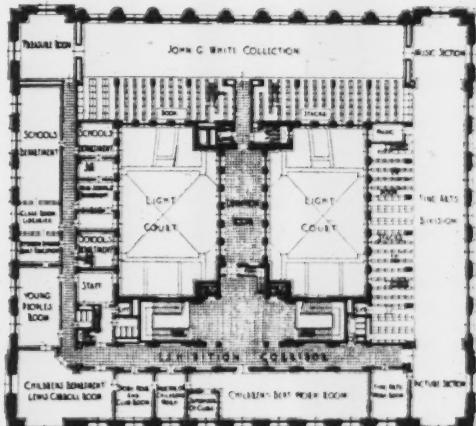
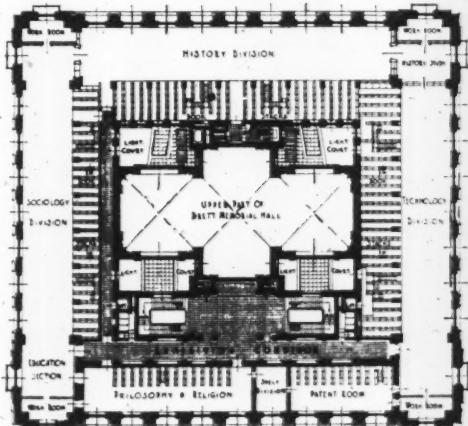
IN THE TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

niture, specially designed. To fit the space and the requirements of the different rooms and the comfort of various readers, there is quite a variety in the size, shape and design of the reading tables, the lengths of which vary from fifteen feet to thirty inches, the latter being the individual tables which many readers prefer, and which have been quite generously provided in many of the rooms. Seats, too, have been planned with a view to comfort: the Windsor, Bank of England and straight-back chairs have been modified to combine graceful lines with strength and durability, while other seats and benches of varying designs here and there invite the visitor to sit for a few moments and enjoy the nearest books or magazines.

Tables carefully designed for the indexes to periodicals and public documents are located at the end of the general reference division adjoining the public catalog room, thus making it easy to inquire into the general resources of the Library on any subject. The business services, dictionaries and directories have also been provided for, with tables planned to make their consultation easy.

Each division has its own shelf-list and a duplication of its own part of the dictionary catalog; altho the latter is not yet completed in some divisions, these have been given telautograph connection with the complete catalog in the public catalog room.

Nearly ten thousand new catalog trays were



TO THE LEFT, SECOND FLOOR; RIGHT, THIRD FLOOR

installed, and most of the old cabinets were also brought to the building. The new cabinets are of oak. Some of the other card files are metal, as are the vertical files for pamphlets, clippings and pictures. In the registration files the trays pull both ways, so that the filing can be done from the rear, out of sight of the public desk. A Rand unity tube index, opening like a book on a lectern, is most convenient for those consulting the list of our current periodicals.

The utilization of the corridors for display purposes is a very important feature. Exhibition cases have been built into the walls of the main corridor on the ground floor and on the second and third floors, and in addition glass display cases on floor standards were made for the broad corridor spaces between the stair-heads and for the attractive little exhibition corridor which gives access to the John G. White Collection. These standards, together with the bulletin board frames-and-stands for the corridors, are of beautifully wrought iron, and the lighting, ventilation and fittings of the cases have been carefully planned in minute detail. Display racks of several types and sizes have been worked out to feature books in the divisions, and there are many bulletin boards. The two display windows in the front of the exterior at the street level have been successfully designed by the architects, a difficult feat in a building of monumental type. [The book displays in these windows at the moment of writing this are accompanied by posters, one bearing the inscription, "Borrow Books from the Public Library—Free," and the other, this quotation from an article by President Coolidge: "It is always well to consult the library for information about courses of reading and the best books and authorities on any subject under consideration."]

Guards at the entrances, an information desk in the main corridor occupied by a library hostess, bulletin board directories and floor diagrams, together with the printed Guide to the building, all aid in directing visitors unacquainted with it. We hope to make a regular docent service a valuable feature in informing our citizens regarding the resources, the varied activities and the needs of the Library.

There are fifty-seven Bell telephone stations and 16 extensions, with 16 outside trunk lines, 93 P. A. X. automatic house telephones, seven telautograph stations, and a system of buzzers to call pages and assistants. The clocks are electrically synchronized. A conduit base throughout the building carries wire cables to simplify future installations of lights, telephones, etc.

The placing of the children's room (named the Lewis Carroll Room), on the third floor causes no inconvenience, as this room is more a

laboratory for work with parents and teachers than for children themselves, who because of traffic dangers, are not encouraged to come down town to the Main Library unaccompanied, and who are served for the most part thru the branch and school libraries. It is, however, a happy hunting ground for children living near, and for those whom father or mother leave here while doing their own shopping or business errands.

In the new Stevenson Room for Young People we hope to work out some of the vexed problems of the reading of intermediates. The name was chosen for this room as the result of suggestions made by the pupils in English classes in the high schools, who were consulted for the purpose of learning what name would make an appeal to their interest. We hope this room will be much used by the young people themselves, as well as by their elders who are concerned with their reading.

Offices for the Reader's Advisor off Brett Hall, and for the Extension Division of Adult Education in the School Department, are planned to further our best efforts in the movement for education of adults in which we are all so interested.

The name of the future Treasure Room was given with the hope and belief that it will attract treasures unto itself. The placing of the donors' tablets on the stair-walls was a happy inspiration of the architect, also valuable for its suggestion of further gifts. Two small rooms have sound-proofed ceilings, one of the staff rest rooms and the room for the piano off the music section of the fine arts division.

The need for adequate working space for the staff can hardly be over-emphasized, as most librarians know. Insistence has been placed on it in planning this building, and the non-public departments have been laid out with care, with a view to the most economical routing of the various processes of their work while the small work rooms provided for the public divisions meet a long-felt need. Altho the old furniture used in many of the work rooms suffers by comparison with the fine new equipment of all public rooms, they are very comfortably adapted to their various purposes.

The top floor of the building has much space devoted to staff activities and staff welfare. The assembly room and class room will be used for public meetings as well as by the staff, but they were planned and equipped with many possibilities in mind, and it is hoped that much "library spirit" will be developed within their walls as our younger workers meet with the older ones in apprentice classes, staff meetings, and staff parties; wonderful facilities for social functions are afforded on this floor, where the two rooms

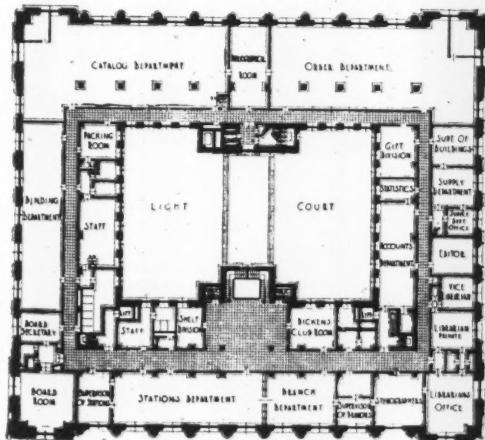


THE EXTERIOR HARMONIZES WITH OTHER CIVIC BUILDINGS ADJOINING IT

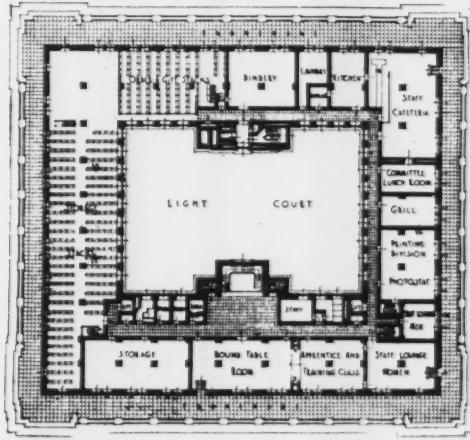
above mentioned open up together and on into the attractive women's staff lounge, as well as out on the promenade which extends all around the building. Here, also, are the men's lounge, comfortably equipped; the staff cafeteria, soon to open, the committee lunch room, where the library board or staff committees can "lunch and labor" when time presses, and where we hope many a visiting library friend may break bread with us in months to come; and adjoining the latter the grill, equipped with range, refrigerator, sink, cupboards and dishes for those who wish to bring their lunches.

Judging from comments of many different types of visitors, the attempt to make the building inviting and attractive has been successful. Cleveland seems to be thoroly enjoying the possession of a real main library building at last, and it has immediately taken its place as one of the principle "points of interest" in the city.

Any librarian who is bemoaning delays in the starting of a library building may find solace in the following facts. The plans for the Cleveland building were all made and the building about to be begun in 1917, when the war and



FOURTH (LEFT) AND FIFTH (RIGHT) FLOOR PLANS



the resulting high building costs made it impossible to proceed. Had the building been built at that time, it would now be sadly inadequate to present needs; nor could it have been remodeled to its present plan, for the building, as then proposed, was less elastic in many ways than it now is. At that time it was thought that the ground, first, second and third floors would furnish ample space for the Library for at least twenty years, and the fourth and fifth floors were either to be left unbuilt or unfinished, or leased to some outside organization for a term of years. Either plan would have found the Library in a rather hopeless situation today, for in the first case, it would have been much more difficult to get a bond issue to complete a building occupied so short a time, than for one not yet started and obviously needed, while in the second event, it might be quite impossible to oust a tenant who had a legal right to remain, and if that could be done, much money would still need to be forthcoming to adapt and equip the space for library uses.

It has now been proved most fortunate that the building was delayed, making possible an entire working over of the plans. Departments and divisions were reallocated and given more space, and new ones provided for; floors were strengthened to carry full weight of stacks wherever it may be necessary to put them in future; book-stack space was increased by eliminating a number of long corridors which might in themselves have offered a serious problem of supervision; ceilings were raised to permit a two-tier stack on the fifth floor; six stack stairways were cut thru between floors and three service elevators added; the walls of one room were strengthened to carry a future balcony; and, among other changes, our beautiful and stately Brett Memorial Hall was evolved out of what would have been an unsatisfactory combination of delivery, public catalog and information room and a general concourse.

In the eight years since the building was first planned, both the book collections and the work of the library have almost doubled. As it is, the present very liberal accommodations for readers can be further increased, and the maximum book capacity is about four times the present need, but in years to come the officials of the Public Library and of the Federal Building may be exerting their combined efforts to induce the city fathers to allow extensions of both buildings toward the Lake on the north, the only side on which enlargement could ever be possible.

There is every indication that the numerous rooms for use for individual or group study, and for classes, clubs, and other meetings, will be

scheduled to capacity in the very near future.

Most aptly to library buildings, as indeed to library administration in general, does that wise admonition of the architect, Daniel H. Burnham, apply: "Make no little plans. They have no magic to stir man's blood and probably themselves will never be realized. Make big plans, aim high, . . . remembering that a noble, logical diagram once recorded will never die."

LINDA A. EASTMAN, *Librarian,
Cleveland Public Library.*

The foregoing paper was read before the A. L. A. Library Buildings Round Table, Seattle, July 6, 1925.

Children's Library Not a New Thing *To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:*

I have just received from Dr. Fred S. Piper, of Lexington, Massachusetts, former president of the Lexington Historical Society, information that shows that the children's library is very much older than most of us had supposed. There was, in fact, a "Juvenile Library" established in 1827 by this town and supported from the public funds at least as late as 1838. Dr. Piper sends me transcripts from the town records which place this beyond doubt. He believes that about 1838 the library united with the Lexington Social Library which was afterwards merged into the Farmers' Club Library while this in turn was finally united with the Cary Memorial, the present Lexington Public Library. In reply to a question of mine, Dr. Piper says:

"I think the 'Juvenile Library' was essentially for young people. There was but one church in town in 1827 and all the church affairs and appropriations were voted in town meeting, the same as highway appropriations, etc. A Sunday School (one of the earliest) was organized here in 1829 and the 'Juvenile Library' may have had some connection with this Sunday School. Rev. Charles Briggs, pastor of the town church organized the Sunday School and was chairman of the Juvenile Library Committee."

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Librarian,
St. Louis Public Library.*

Apprentice and library training classes are the subject of a study being made by the A. L. A. Board of Education for Librarianship and libraries in the United States and Canada are asked to send to Harriet E. Howe, executive assistant to the Board (86 East Randolph Street, Chicago), the name of the instructor in charge, opening and closing dates, days and hours in which instruction is given.

The Sioux City Regional Meeting

THE Library Associations of Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska joined in a regional conference in Sioux City, October 13-16, for which a full and varied program was planned by Bertha Baumer, president of the Nebraska Library Association, assisted by Clarence W. Sumner of Sioux City and the other state association presidents: Mary Rosemond, Iowa; Ethel McCubrey, Minnesota; Charles H. Compton, Missouri; Mrs. Jessie C. Searing, North Dakota; and Ethel Else, South Dakota; and the combination of state associations resulted in a group large enough to furnish varied ideas and opinions, yet small enough to enjoy the comfortable informal atmosphere of Sioux City.

A certain crispness and vigor characterized the meeting, due in great part to the well-planned and gracious hospitality dispensed by Sioux City thru Mr. Sumner. Special reception committees of the Woman's Club and other civic organizations met the trains with automobiles, and took the delegates to their hotels; florists and other business firms sent quantities of flowers to the hotels and to all meeting places; and Mrs. E. E. Lewis served tea every afternoon in her large, old fashioned home, giving the librarians an opportunity to examine her collection of rare books. On Tuesday evening the Library kept open house and on Thursday evening, after Mr. Belden's address, the presidents of the state associations and the Sioux City Library Trustees, gave a reception in his honor in the ball-room of the Hotel Martin. On Friday afternoon, at the close of the conference, the delegates were taken on a delightful sight seeing trip, ending with a dinner at Riverside Park.

GENERAL SESSIONS

Mary Rosemond, Iowa's president, presided at the first general session, when Mrs. H. A. Headington, president of the Sioux City Library Board, and Mayor W. Stewart Gilman welcomed the delegates. Frank K. Walter in responding, pointed out the remarkable amount of agreement among librarians upon methods and objectives. He stressed the necessity for co-operation and noted that such a regional meeting is a significant step pointing toward the solidarity of the profession.

Adult Education

Carl H. Milam, A. L. A., secretary, in an address on the progress of adult education, called attention to the immense amount of adult education now being carried on thru university extension, workers' education, night schools and correspondence schools, in addition to the work

done by public libraries. Some three million people, said Mr. Milam, are now taking correspondence courses. Examples of libraries formally carrying on adult education work, are Chicago, Milwaukee, Indianapolis and Cleveland. Even small libraries can do good work in this direction largely thru the use of reading courses. Three obvious methods which any library can follow are: 1. Service to those now in study groups, e. g. night schools, extension courses, etc. 2. To individuals coming to the library for help in study courses. 3. Guidance to those who wish to enroll in evening classes or in other classes of instruction maintained by institutions or schools. Mr. Milam described in some detail the A. L. A. "Reading with a Purpose" courses and said that probably the most interesting experiment with these courses could be made in the small library. In closing he urged that no library wait until it could employ a readers' assistant, but that it begin its adult education work now, and to this end he made the following recommendations: 1. Obtain a supply of all available reading courses of practical value. 2. Co-operate with newspapers. 3. Make an index within one's community of all other adult education facilities. 4. Obtain the addresses of all young people dropping or leaving school and try to reach them thru circular letters or otherwise, pointing out opportunities for further education. 5. Duplicate freely books needed for serious study. 6. Appoint a special committee of the library board to study adult education of its community.

Eva Canon, of Council Bluffs, spoke on the "readers' bureau" and described the work carried on in her library, particularly in regard to following up persons who had begun reading courses. Miss Canon considers that reading courses must to a great extent be made for the individual reader, prepared courses as yet printed not being on a sufficient range of subjects to fill the demand.

County Libraries

Julia Robinson, of the Iowa Commission, led a discussion on county libraries, perhaps the most important problem before librarians today. In Iowa one million people are served by one hundred and forty-six libraries, but one and one-half million people are without libraries and, altho there is county library law, there are as yet no county libraries in the state. Leora Lewis, of the South Dakota Library Commission, gave an interesting discussion of county libraries now being administered in South Dakota and told of methods found successful.

in campaigns carried on for county libraries. She described the South Dakota county library law, pointed out the need of developing county pride, and emphasized the fact that the county library is not an institution in the county seat but is a system of branches and stations for the distribution of books thruout the county. Miss Lewis, in a campaign, prefers having one organization or society behind the campaign rather than a self-constituted group of citizens. Her description of the four county libraries now existing in the state of South Dakota was most interesting. No book wagon is being used in these counties.

At the second general session, with Ethel McCubrey presiding, violin solos by Frances Friebourg of Sioux City accompanied by Gertrude Troll, also of Sioux City, preceded the lecture recital by Lew Saret. The pleasure in listening to Mr. Saret was deepened because his enthusiasm for the Northwest is but a part of his intense and devout awareness of all natural beauty. The most characteristic feeling and theme of his poetry is expressed in his description of the Indian's God as "cosmically real and big, big with the colors, the power, the mystery of all the earth, of mountains and trees and stars and beautiful as the rippling muscles of deer and the gleam of falling snow."

Publicity

For the third general session featuring publicity with Charles H. Compton presiding, Maud Van Buren, of Owatanna, thru a monologue, showed ways in which a librarian may put books into the hands of the right persons. The monologue represented a librarian in her office after receiving a new shipment of books and showed why she searched out and notified the readers who would be most interested in each new volume.

Forrest Spaulding, consulting librarian of Gaylord Brothers, showed the fallacy of the statement that "If you write a better book or preach a better sermon or build a better mouse trap than your neighbor, tho you build your house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to your door." Following the theme of his argument that "we must come out of the woods and advertise," Mr. Spaulding advocated that "every public library should use no less than three per cent of its available funds in advertising."

In "More Mother Goose," Lydia M. Barrette of Mason City, was courageous enough to enumerate her failures as well as her successes, in the field of library advertising. She gave practical examples of things to do and not to do, and left her audience greatly in debt to her by quoting her brother-in-law's maxim: "But remem-

ber that the news value of a story is in direct ratio to the vehemence with which it makes the public sit up and say, 'Well, I'll be damned.'"

Purd B. Wright of Kansas City, speaking on effective newspaper publicity, advised librarians to send in good copy, feature stories, and editorials to local papers. Mr. Wright's scrap-book filled with such material, which was left for examination in the exhibit room, offered valuable suggestions for use in publicity campaigns.

Ethel Else, librarian of the Watertown (S. D.) Public Library, described a number of publicity plans found successful in her own library, including the use of newspapers, posters and direct contact with local organizations.

Activities and Projects of the A. L. A.

Clarence W. Sumner presided at the fourth general session. Songs by a Sioux City quartette preceded Mr. Belden's presidential address, dealing with the enterprises in which libraries are engaged today and the problems they must face in the future if the Association's next half century fulfills the promise of the one to close this year.

Among the most important enterprises, Mr. Belden included the new edition of the A. L. A. Catalogue; the Winnetka Book List for children, annotated by the children themselves; the report to be published on the Library Survey Committee's exhaustive study of American public libraries; the study of library schools now in progress under the direction of the Board of Education for Librarianship; the work of the Commission on the Library and Adult Education, whose chief aim is "to transform libraries from storehouses of books into live educational agencies." Future problems include increasing the interest of library trustees; promoting efficient publicity to be backed by unfailing service; and the simplifying of the catalog for the use of untrained readers. Mr. Belden spoke of the Association's activities abroad, especially of Dr. Bostwick's tour in China, and the achievements and influence of the Paris Library School. The address closed with a description of the suggested plans for the next Conference, and a plea for the support of all librarians of the country in a suitable celebration of the Association's fiftieth anniversary.

Libraries in China

Lillian E. Cook presided at the fifth general session, devoted to a paper on a library tour thru China, by Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick. The main part of this paper, of particular interest to librarians, was published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for November 1st.

ROUND TABLES AND SPECIAL GROUPS

Small Libraries

On Wednesday afternoon an institute for

small libraries was conducted by Nellie Williams, of the Nebraska Commission. Clara F. Baldwin took the subject of "Library Administration," and included as topics: library laws; boards of directors, their organization, duties, and relation to librarian and to city council; business management, covering finances and office organization; and the plan of work, touching upon surveys, policy, efficiency tests and reports. Miss Williams talked on book selection, giving tests for books of information and books of inspiration, as well as for fiction. Use of printed aids, the book committee, the book fund, free material, selection of periodicals and children's books were all discussed, as well as book reviews and suggestions from individuals as aids in book selection. "Work with Children," by Grace Shellenberger of Davenport, was divided into three parts: first, the book collection, books for the youngest readers, folk-lore, fiction, attractive non-fiction, importance of good editions, and reliable guides for book selection; second, equipment of children's room, which included a discussion of open shelves and frequent displays; and third, administration, bringing up the threadbare but ever present bugaboo of discipline.

Lending Department Problems

The round table concerned with lending department problems of larger libraries met, with Ethel Else presiding. Dorothea Heins, of the Aberdeen (S. D.) Public Library, was in charge of the round table. The "Book Budget in the Circulation Department," by Edith Tobitt of Omaha provoked interesting and valuable discussion. Abigail Dayton Lyon of Brookings, S. D., talked on the standardization of circulation statistics. Important are uniformity in the classification of books, such as fairy tales, collections for story telling, and periodicals, sometimes classed as fiction and sometimes as non-fiction; and the method of counting renewals. Mae Anders, in her talk on reserved books, told of new methods used in Des Moines, and Mary Carey of St. Joseph described her system for recovering over-due books. Ruth Hoffman of Sioux City discussed the "No Borrower's Card System," and Margaret Hickman, of the Rochester (Minn.) Public Library, the personnel at the loan desk. Miss Hickman suggested staff meetings as a continuation school for untrained desk assistants, encouraging initiative on their part, and giving them the opportunity to exchange criticisms and suggestions with older members of the department.

Eleanor Wheeler of North Platte in a paper on non-resident borrowers, gave arguments for and against the charging of fees and deposits. "Summing it up," Miss Wheeler said, "I sug-

gest: Ask each prospective borrower who has not gained his residence by thirty days in the city or permanent occupation, to deposit enough money to cover value of the books wanted. . . . Charge rural borrowers a fee of at least a dollar a year a family for the privilege of borrowing books from the city. . . . Have a fee of ten cents a book for reference and English books used by rural high schools and club women in small towns.

"Librarians are trying to standardize their methods of classification, certification of librarians, statistics—why not have the A. L. A. suggest a model set of rules for libraries and secure the prize offered recently, by one of our well-known supply houses."

College and University Round Table

College and university librarians, with Charles F. Brown presiding, after brief discussion of the proposed study of the administration of university libraries to be undertaken by the Carnegie Foundation, devoted themselves to the subject of the reading of college students. Considered in its broadest sense, this included habits of reading of high-school, normal-school, college, and university students. Instruction, in the use of libraries in the types of schools mentioned, was considered.

Papers were read by Marie Hostetter, Omaha Technical High School Library, Anna V. Jennings, Nebraska State Normal School, and James A. McMillen, Washington University Library, Saint Louis. Miss Hostetter emphasized the fact that the average student has never been taught to read, and that the real function of a high school library is to train students to use a library, to develop the reading habit and to learn books. Miss Jennings mentioned as the particular problem of the normal-school, the general lack of reading among teachers, and the necessity for their continuing to read and to study. The work of the normal school is increased because of the lack of good high school libraries, where students should learn the essentials in the use of book collections. Mr. McMillen, speaking on the problems of the university library, estimated that eighty per cent of the students have not had the library training usually given in good high school libraries and outlined the course of instruction given in the university library as well as methods used to stimulate the general reading habit of students. He advised the purchase of books in non-curricular subjects, and mentioned the essay, travel, biography, poetry and drama as being especially useful.

During the general discussion, Mr. Brown spoke of the reading of graduate students, while Mr. Kaiser of Iowa State University cited statements of prominent educators, such as those ex-

pressed at the Seattle Conference by President Suzzallo, of the University of Washington, as being useful in emphasizing the value of reading to students.

Mr. Doane, University of Nebraska Library, told of his plan for a librarians' hour with book talks, every other week, and Mr. Wells, of the State Teachers' College, Maryville, Mo., spoke of the value of clubs to stimulate reading in special subjects. As stimulating reading were mentioned, "The Reading of Graduate Students," by Raymond Pearl, of Johns Hopkins, in the *Scientific Monthly* for July, 1925; "A Monograph on Undergraduate Reading," issued by the Teachers' College, Columbia University; "A List of Books for Engineering Students," compiled by Anne M. Boyd, of the University of Illinois; "Reading for College Students," issued by Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.; and the A. L. A. reading list on college life.

Hospital Libraries Round Table

Hospital Libraries meeting with Mrs. Elva B. Bailey of Minneapolis as chairman, heard Perrie Jones discuss "Costs," and Rose A. O'Connor "Hospital Librarian's Day," while several reports were made by other librarians, who told of their hospital service. Dr. G. T. Notson, of the New Methodist Hospital, Sioux City, talked from the hospital superintendents' point of view, and put a high value on the benefit to patients of library hospital service.

Children's and School Libraries

For the children's and school librarians' meeting, with Harriet Wood presiding, Alice I. Hazeltine discussed the professional training and status of the librarian doing children's work or school work in the future, pointing out the qualifications of a "librarian for children" in library and in school: the need of understanding of child psychology and a wide acquaintance with children's literature. Special courses in children's librarianship are offered in the Carnegie, Western Reserve and St. Louis library schools, and Miss Hazeltine suggested that such special work, requiring special professional education, should receive adequate recognition in salary and in rank both in public libraries and in public schools. Following, Dwight C. Porter, principal of the Technical High School, Omaha, talked about the high school library as the school sees it; Margery Doud, St. Louis, in a paper on "Children and Poetry," urged that children's librarians saturate children with poetry to the point of invulnerability before the wrong kind of adult educator dulls their poetic appreciation; books and standards of selection for the public school library was the subject of Miss Wood's paper, and subsequent discussion included: New methods of introducing books to

children; puppet plays *vs.* story hours; contests *vs.* clubs; successful substitutes for written reports on books on the required home reading lists.

Reference Libraries

The Reference Libraries Round Table, with Blanche Smith of Des Moines presiding, had a program based on answers sent by reference libraries of six states to questions in regard to those of their problems most suitable for group discussion.

In "New Reference Material and the Staff," Margaret L. Pilcher of St. Louis discussed the manner in which one reference department staff met this problem thru a rather unusual amount of routine handling of pamphlet, map, serial and periodical accessions. The value of government documents was the subject of a paper by Maria C. Brace of St. Paul setting forth the immense value of this source of reference material and called attention by title to an interesting and useful number. "Why and How to Measure Reference Work," discussed by Maude Montgomery of Lincoln, Nebraska, brought forth discussion for and against the keeping of statistics whether for questions asked, for books used or as to numbers of readers at various times of the day. In "Service to Business Men," Viarda Clark of Davenport emphasized ability of the librarian to impress this patron with the possibility of finding what he wants in the least time possible thru the reference department of a business branch. "How much independent work may we expect from the public?" was answered by Florence S. Smith of Kansas City by pointing out that the amount of assistance given is a question settled in each library by the collection available and the librarian's knowledge of it, and by the patron and librarian's acquaintance with his needs and the relation of these needs to those of other patrons. "Education in the Use of the Reference Room," by Harriet S. Dutcher of Duluth covered the problems of discipline. The discussion of reserve books in the reference room, led by Mildred Pike of Sioux City proved fruitful, bringing out various problems which a reserve collection entails and various questions as to the advisability of maintaining such collections as a service to the many at some possible expense to the few.

Catalog Group

Catalogers, with Helen K. Starr of the James Jerome Hill Reference Library as chairman, heard Mrs. Jennings of the St. Paul Public Library discuss the benefits of regional catalog group meetings, and trace the growth of the Twin City Catalogers' Round Table in 1921 to the present eleven groups representing sections from Boston to Southern California. The read-

ing of the report of the Directory Committee of Catalogers, June 1925, led to the request that all catalogers register with the A. L. A. Catalog Section thru Eliza Lamb, of the Harper Library, University of Chicago. Sophie K. Hiss, writing of the proposed revised edition of the A. L. A. List of Subject Headings, said, "I have a report partly written . . . to be submitted to the A. L. A. Committee on Cataloging. Even if they agree to it, it will be merely a recommendation to the A. L. A. Publishing Board . . ." A résumé of the character and content of the A. L. A. Catalog of 1926 was presented in a paper sent by Isabella M. Cooper, editor of the catalog.

The section of the report of the A. L. A. Committee on the Classification of Library Personnel, specifying qualifications for chiefs of catalog departments, was read, and also a copy of the letter addressed to the members of the Personnel Committee by T. Franklin Currier, as chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Cataloging. Mr. Currier predicts that accepting these standards "would at once result in deterring self-respecting persons from entering cataloging work, and the final results would be seriously to impair the morale of that department." As chairman of the Resolutions Committee, Mrs. Jennings presented a resolution, unanimously adopted, to the effect: That A. L. A. Committee on the Classification of Library Personnel be asked to appoint a committee of librarians to submit recommendations as to the qualifications and status of catalogers, this committee to include representatives of the A. L. A. Committee on Cataloging and the A. L. A. Catalog Section; and Reference and University Libraries Catalog Section.

Trustees Circle

Six states were represented in the Trustees Circle conducted by C. V. Findlay, trustee of the Fort Dodge Public Library.

E. Joanna Hagey, librarian of the Cedar Rapids, sent a paper on "The Trustee and the Library," and Miss Tobitt read the paper sent by John H. Mithen, trustee of the Omaha Public Library, on "The Trustee's Obligations to the Community," as he could not be present.

NEW OFFICERS

The separate state association business meetings were held on Friday morning and the following officers elected:

Iowa

C. V. Findlay, president; Lydia M. Barette and Isabella Clark, vice-presidents; Elizabeth Walpole, secretary; Sadie Stevens, treasurer; Lucille Peterson, registrar, and Luella Reed, member of the board of certification.

South Dakota

Abagail Lyon, president; Dorothea Heins, vice-president; Gladys Rains, secretary.

Minnesota

Adeline Davidson, president; Harriet Wood, vice-president; Ethel Berry, secretary; Mrs. Emil Zeh, trustee.

Nebraska

Ethel M. Langdon, president; Eleanor Wheeler and Marie Hostetter, vice-presidents; Marguerite Nesbit, secretary.

North Dakota

Katherine McSherry, president; Ethel Fleming, vice-president; Nora Jacobsen, secretary.

Missouri

C. Edwin Wells, president; Frances Sanwick, vice-president; Fay Delaney, secretary; Mrs. J. L. Lindsay, treasurer.

Progress of the Survey

WORK on the Survey has been progressing satisfactorily thruout the summer and early fall and the final stages of the work are now well advanced. There is still a great deal to be done, however, to insure publication of a satisfactorily large part of the whole in advance of the 1926 conference, and all librarians are earnestly requested to heed the following appeal for their continued co-operation.

It seems very essential that all important statements of fact should be verified if there is any possibility whatever of the fact as given on the questionnaire not being entirely accurate or not being full enough to make mis-interpretation impossible. All important statements therefore in which specific citation is made of an individual library will be submitted to the librarian for approval, or for correction or amplification if this is necessary.

It is felt that a very large part of the value of the reports will lie in the specific illustrations of different forms of practice. On a great many points the information given on the questionnaire needs supplementing by a more detailed statement. Many librarians in the next few months will receive a request from the Survey office for further details on various topics. Some of these requests may possibly seem unessential to the recipients. It should be remembered that detailed information may be wanted either because a certain library has something original and unique to contribute, or because its practice seems to offer a good illustration of something that may be common to a great many libraries. A request for further information therefore, may mean that it is wanted merely for the purpose of illustrating the generally prevailing practice on some point, but the further details are just as important in such cases as in the cases of more unique methods.

C. SEYMOUR THOMPSON, *Director*.

A Kentucky Experiment in Reading

BY FLORENCE HOLMES RIDGWAY, Berea College Library

"**I**t is the neatest thing that I ever knowed the way you folks haul around books for us." The remark was made by a beaming-faced illiterate woman who had entered into some of the joys of the book world thru having her husband read aloud from books left in their home by the Berea College Extension Library folk. Her remark expressed the attitude of mind met at nearly every home during our five years of ambling in a bookwagon among the Kentucky foothills. Probably no bookwagons ever traveled over a more enjoyable field of service both geographically and sociologically than we. The gentle beauty of the hills, the friendliness at every threshold, the simple responsiveness of the people brought a joy to our hearts which made possible our devoted service regardless of hardships and difficulties.

Thus blest as we were with great opportunities for putting the joys of reading into the lives of these belated folk of the Southern mountains nevertheless there gradually deepened within us a conviction that our service must make for itself "new occasions and new duties": that what had been good in the pioneer days of our work must change to something more dynamic. Always the urge of the question was upon us, "Are we getting down beneath the surface of things where their real needs lie and helping our people to find and live the life more abundant?" We looked about and saw homes pinched with poverty, toilers wresting existence only from their labors, bodies ill from neglect and ignorance, community life parched and barren. What were we doing to make it all a bit better? Certainly our books were putting some new joys into their lives and of joy they needed a vast amount. Thus far there was no question as to the value of the work. But human beings are meant to be joy makers as well as joy users. What were we doing to help our people make joy?

Let no impression come that these strong souled people of the mountains are a gloomy folk. They have a marvellous cheer and courage; but they are involved in certain economic hardships due largely to geographic conditions. This statement, however, does not apply to all the Appalachian mountain people. Conditions and circumstances vary as widely among them as in any other group of 5,000,000 people in other parts of rural America.

In this region of Kentucky where the foothills of the Cumberlands gradually merge into

the meadowlands of the Blue Grass lies a strip of soil which geologic processes deprived of adequate limestone. Hence farming is a sorry lot until the farmer learns properly to fertilize his fields and rotate his crops and rid himself of mongrel stock. A day's journey into this region will reveal miracles wrought by our federal and state agencies for improved agriculture. It takes more patience, more time, harder work and larger courage to make farming a success here, but it can be done. In certain sections of our territory bad roads, poor schools and uncomfortable homes are further factors in the untoward conditions of living. As great changes could be made in the homes and schools as in the soil and we should help supplement the other agencies at work towards this end. Was our book service soporific or tonic to them? Were they getting new ideas and new desires from their reading or were they simply passing monotonous time away? We could not hand out books on farming and housekeeping and community enterprises to any great extent because most of the books are so creamy with expertness that the skim-milk vitamines of every day living are largely lacking as far as our people are concerned. We used some of the simpler bulletins and circulars and found a reading for some of the homemaking magazines. But thru it all we found ourselves groping after some more vitalizing way of doing our work.

So there came a time when we decided that the best thing that we could do for our people was to change the form of our bookwagon work. Let the reasons be summarized: We were limiting the opportunity for reading to the people who happened to live on the roads our wagon or car could traverse, thereby missing some of the hungry-minded folk far back in lonesome hollows; we were limiting our territory by our intensive plan of house to house visits; and by reason of so much home work we were unable to do intensive work within the schools; we were doing all of this work for the people year after year without effort on their part as all expenses were maintained by Berea College. Young and old needed to be gotten out of the receptive into the co-operative attitude.

Thus it came about that the old form of bookwagon service was discontinued and during the last three years an entirely different course has been pursued. In the mountain section most of the rural schools begin in July and close in

January. Our present program of work is thru the schools alone during these months since the children carry books home for the older people. When winter sets in and schools close our Home Reading Circle work begins. Some responsible person in a community takes charge of the books and magazines, usually in her home, sometimes in a store and occasionally in a Sunday school. Books are changed about once a month and the librarian goes in person for a neighborly visit. By this arrangement reading has increased, people far out of our former territory having borrowed books and those who desired to read more being able to get a book whenever they wished. Moreover it has been a weeding out process of those possessed with a real desire for reading from those who are indifferent to it. Often we knew in the old days that some of the folk who drew books from our shelves as we passed by did so from mixed motives; in the kindness of their hearts they thought it a favor to us to take some of the books regardless of whether they were read or not.

One regret only regarding the old plan exists. It meant much to the people as well as to ourselves to go into all the homes and make friendly calls. Often too they put before us some of their perplexities which might be about baby's illness or the idle hens when eggs were five cents each. We never knew what depths of ignorance might be revealed in ourselves before the day's trip ended for we might be called upon to answer questions ranging from the newest pattern in crochet to some delicate question in doctrinal theology. One old lady greeted us with the reproach, "You don't come to see me any more." "But you see," we replied, "it is fixed now so that you can get books now every time you take your eggs to the store." "Yes, but that ain't you" she answered. Confessedly the personal contacts were a wholesome thing for us as well as for our country folk and thus far the home phase of our work has not been developed as fully as it should be; but we hope that soon the dreamed of day will come when these Home Reading Circles will have pleasant fireside gatherings where we and our country neighbors shall sit together and talk about the things which we have found pleasant and helpful in the big task of making life.

Meanwhile the present stage of our work concerns itself mostly with the children. Their elders are right when they say sometimes, "you can't do very much to change us old folks but you can do something with the children."

The children in our mountain section are very responsive and wonderfully winsome but they do not have their rightful share of educational

opportunities. About thirteen dollars a year is spent on the rural child in Eastern Kentucky and his average attendance is only sixty-five days. His parents take him out of school when the tobacco stripping season comes and other occasions for child labor arise. When bad weather sets in he has to plough thru the mud to reach school. The school building is usually poorly constructed and equipped and thoroly uncomfortable.

As yet what we are doing is very groping as to methods but very clear as to objective. Merely to loan books to the children is not sufficient; they need guidance in their reading lest by following the impulses of their own untrained tastes their reading diet lack many of the elements necessary to sound nourishment. Unless the child gains thru his reading the power to think better, play better, work better, live better, reading loses its finest value for him. In the rural one and two room schools located next door to our campus are a thousand children. The teachers have little time to look after the children's reading and often they themselves have little acquaintance with books. Therefore the Extension Library has undertaken the task of doing something toward regulating the reading diet of these children. The method thus far pursued is in the form of a book contest which gives every school and every child a chance for individual effort and development. In fact the basic idea of the contest is the formation of healthful reading habits with the individual child. The plan is worked out as follows: The children in all these schools form a unit of three groups and a prize is offered to one child in each group who makes the best record in the use of books. In addition the school doing the best work receives a prize. These are the chief points in the conditions:

Primary group: One book to the child who can give the best oral accounts of three or more books read during the term.

Intermediate group: Two books to the child who can give the best oral accounts of five or more books read and who keeps the best notebook of his reading. The notebook must give a list of all the books read thruout the term, state his liking or dislike of each book and the name of the chief persons or animals in the books.

Advanced group: A thirty-dollar scholarship in Berea College to the pupil who keeps the best notebook record of his or her reading, who writes the best composition on the subject "Some books I like and why I like them" and who is able to give the best reasons for his choice and shows the widest range of reading.

The school scoring the highest in care in the handling of books, encouragement of home read-

ing, the general use of books in the school room both in relation to the number of children and the variety of books chosen, and the interest of teachers and pupils in the contest receives a prize of needed equipment to the amount of \$10.00.

Each school and each child reporting is graded at each visit of the librarian which is made about every four weeks. To give stimulus and put concreteness before the child the Library provides each school with a book brigade honor roll whereon the pupils win place by thoroness and variety in reading. At the end of the contest the Library makes up an honor roll of the pupils who have made A grades thruout the period of the contest and another of the schools which have scored eighty-five or more points. This year we presented each of our honor roll pupils with a fine little copy of the Madonna of the Chair.

It may be added that the loan of pictures to the schools is a much appreciated phase of our work. The children are always allowed to choose from a small number those they want to have on their walls for the next month. Their eyes shine like stars when the choosing moment comes.

The results of the contest thus far have brought many encouragements. The children learn to take better care of the books. If it now and then happens that some school gets careless, book scouts are appointed and things are sure to go better. Interest in reading has grown splendidly. The children know that they are expected to do something thru the reading of the library books and the law of giving and receiving has its wholesome action when they learn to stand on their feet, collect their wits and tell the librarian what they have been reading during the last month. Teachers speak appreciatively of the value to the child of thus learning to speak. They are also finding the contest stimulating in much of their class work. A few of the schools have tried the plan of having book clubs or literary societies and Friday afternoons given over to programs planned and carried out by the children. Thru it all the children are learning something about the value of books and while only a small number win prizes or honor stars yet every child who reads even one book so well that it has become a part of his life is the winner of a richer mind, the best prize of all.

There are many ways in which our rural service may be made more useful and each year sees some improvement in the plans. It is a field of boundless opportunity for helping these children of the hills find thru the world of books enduring visions of the Life Beautiful.

Books for Beginners in English

THE following list of books is being used in the beginners classes in English in the evening high schools and home teachers classes in Los Angeles. The titles marked with an asterisk are those which are most popular and seem best to fit the local needs.

- Austin, Ruth. *Lessons in English for foreign women.* American Book Co., 1913. 60c.
- *Bame, I. S. *Beginners lessons for adult immigrants.* Akron Americanization Schools.
- *— *English lessons for home makers.* Akron Americanization Schools.
- Beshgeturian, Azniv. *Foreigners guide to English.* World Book Co., 1914. \$1.48.
- *Cleveland, Ohio, Board of Education. *First reading lessons for adults.* Atlantic Monthly press.
- Faustine, Madeline, and Mary E. Wagner. *New readers for evening schools.* Hinds, 1909. 50c.
- Field, Wilbur S., and Mary E. Coveney. *English for new Americans.* Silver, 1911. \$1.12.
- *Fisher, Annie, and Arthur D. Call. *English for beginners.* Ginn, 1917. 80c.
- *Fisher, Annie. *Learning English.* Ginn, 1923. \$1.
- *Goldberger, Henry H. *English for coming citizens.* Scribner, 1918. \$1.
- Harrington, W. L., and Catherine J. Cunningham. *First book for non-English speaking people.* Heath, 1904. 2 bks.: bk. 1, 72c.; bk. 2, 80c.
- Hart, Helen. *Thirty home lessons for foreign born women in Delaware.* Americanization Bureau of Service Citizens of Delaware, 1922. 50c.
- Houghton, Frederick. *First lessons in English for foreigners.* American Book Co., 1911. 60c.
- *Lee, Ettie, and J. I. Page. *Living English.* Macmillan, 1924. \$1.
- Mackey, Druzilla R. *An easy English book for the foreign born.* Owen, 1922. 7c.
- Markowitz, A. J., and Samuel Starr. *Everyday language lessons.* American Book Co., 1914. 60c.
- Mintz, Frances S. *First reader for new American citizens.* Macmillan, 1910. 88c.
- O'Brien, Sara R. *English for foreigners.* Bk. I. Houghton, 1909. 50c. o.p.
- *O'Toole, Rose M. *Practical English.* Bk. I. Heath, 1920. \$1. Shop ed., 1922. 60c.
- Sharpe, Marl F. *First reader for foreigners.* American Book Co., 1911. 60c.
- Swain, Ethel, comp. *First reading lessons for illiterates.* California State Board of Education.
- *— *Lessons in oral English for beginners—women.* California State Dept. Adult Education.
- *— *Lessons in oral English for beginners in rural schools.* California State Dept. Adult Education.
- *Wetmore, Frances K. *First book in English for non-English speaking adults.* Chicago Association of Commerce, 1920. \$1.10.

ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, *Assistant Librarian,
Los Angeles City Schools.*

Messrs. G. E. Stechert and Co. have been embarrassed by the confusion of their firm in some people's minds with that of Messrs. F. C. Stechert and Co. which recently went into bankruptcy. Messrs. G. E. Stechert and Co. are carrying on business as usual at 31-33 East 10th Street, New York City.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

NOVEMBER 15, 1925



THE plan of regional meetings of the American Library Association has developed into excellent usefulness, as that at Sioux City has illustrated for the third time. At this meeting nearly seven hundred library folk from nearby states came together and practically an A. L. A. sub-conference, with the usual features, professional and social, resulted. Such interstate meetings as that at Fort Wayne, Indiana, called together by three mid-west state associations, with about an equal attendance, the joint meeting of the Southeastern and Southwestern library associations last year and the yearly meetings at Atlantic City have been illustrations of the tendency toward regional conferences of which the A. L. A. has taken advantage in the present development, but the presence of the President and Secretary of the A. L. A. and their formal participation in the program make these meetings distinctive. It is one of the remarkable proofs of the extension of library effectiveness that such meetings almost rival in attendance what some years ago would have been a banner record at the national conference.

THE three days musical festival at the Library of Congress, inaugurating the auditorium deftly built under the northwest court, marks a new departure in the American library world. American libraries have given much attention to musical literature as part of their equipment, notably the Brown music collection in the Boston Public Library, the music division in the New York Public Library and the music department, now headed by Carl Engel, in the Library of Congress itself; and a feature of modern library building is a soundproof room in which musical scores can be instrumentally read. But facilities for public musical performances tho here and there accorded, as at the Boston Public Library, have not hitherto been a feature, and the plan for making the Library of Congress a national music centre thru public performances of chamber music of the highest type, open to the public thru tickets obtainable on application, may be the beginning of a new trend. The auditorium has been built and equipped at a cost of over \$100,000 thru a donation from Mrs. Frederic Shurtleff Coolidge, whose summer festivals at her country place in the Berkshires have been

of national importance, now to be replaced by these winter festivals at the national capital, and her gift of a trust fund of half a million dollars for the continuance of these festivals, and awards for new compositions in chamber music, and the assurance of expert conduct not only of these but of the entire service of the Music Division, is a fine example of American public spirit and generosity in the interest of true art.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with this has come the initiation of the endowment fund which will enable the Library of Congress to obtain expert service and make special collections outside of governmental appropriations, for which a first deposit of \$100,000 in securities has been made by a public-spirited citizen who is one of the five trustees of the fund. A plan for developing this fund has been adopted, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and other experts, which will enable those who desire to contribute to do so, without depriving themselves of income which may be necessary to them during life. The University of Vermont has adopted a scheme, in place of bequests, for the acceptance of gifts for which bonds are issued providing for an annuity of five per cent during the life of the giver. The Library of Congress scheme provides, instead, for the repayment to the giver of a fraction of the returns from securities which are made gifts, the remaining fraction becoming immediately available for the uses of the Library. The plan is intended not to discourage complete giving, but to clinch, as it were, intended bequests which changed conditions might later make impracticable on the part of the generously-minded who cannot afford immediately to part with the entire income of the fund. It is to be hoped that direct donations and investments of the kind indicated may soon bring the proposed fund up to \$1,000,000 as a start for an adequate endowment fund which will enable the great national institution to do the largest possible service for the entire community.

THE library situation in New York, which had become so strained under the administration of Mayor Hylan, has been happily relieved by his defeat, as both the rival candidates for

the mayoralty promised more liberal support of this public benefit. Indeed, the situation had been somewhat relieved previous to the election by the successful mandamus proceedings of the Brooklyn Public Library thru which the courts compelled the Board of Estimate to give that library the increased appropriations which it needed and the appeals in the Staff Association campaign of the New York Public Library. As a first result, the New York Public Library has its appropriation increased from \$1,036,747 in 1925 to \$1,386,747 for 1926. The Brooklyn

Public Library obtained for the current year \$743,282 in place of the \$596,564 previously appropriated, and the third municipal library within the greater city, that for Queens county, has obtained an increase from \$276,690 in 1925 to \$300,974 for 1926. It is to be hoped that these betterments are but the beginnings of greater liberality which will bring the metropolitan city into line with the western metropolis, for Chicago now leads the country in the liberality of its support and New York is still a good way behind.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON

AN exhibit made by the Special Libraries Association of Boston was shown at the annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts at the Copley Plaza, Boston, October 21 and 22, showing what a library can do and enumerating some things in this fashion: "Collect information on any subject; classify and catalog books and pamphlets; suggest sources of information; search for facts; thereby it can assist in research and promote vocational education."

The exhibit displayed a five-foot shelf of reference books and valuable business books of special importance to industrial libraries. Surrounding this book shelf was wall material, giving pictures of various industrial and business libraries near Boston, reading lists of particular interest to those engaged in industry, library forms and publications of the Special Libraries Association of Boston.

During the two days a representative of the Association was at a desk ready to answer questions about the Association or to tell interested visitors of the value of a special library to his own plant.

CHRISTINE L. BECK

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

OVER the Mohawk trail to Williamstown journeyed the Massachusetts Library Club to hold a joint meeting with the Western Massachusetts Library Club on Friday and Saturday, Oct. 16-17. The sessions began with a cordial welcome from President Harry A. Garfield and Dr. W. N. C. Carlton, librarian of Williams College. Then followed a delightful hour with Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, whose subject was "One Story, From the Beginning." The story was "The Bedquilt" from "Hillsboro"

"People" which Mrs. Fisher first read. She then told its genesis, how entirely unrelated stories heard in childhood together with an incident or two, equally unrelated, were all at once recalled by a slight incident occurring in a foreign country and connected to form the material and plot for this one story.

Saturday morning "adult education" was in the foreground. Dr. Carlton, author of the booklet on English literature in the A. L. A. Reading with a Purpose series described the steps in its preparation. Frank H. Chase, President of the Massachusetts Library Club, spoke of the success of the Boston Public Library in advertising and selling the Reading with a Purpose booklets over 1600 copies of the first four issues having been sold since the first of August. Harold A. Wooster of Brockton led a round table on "Experiences in Adult Education."

A round table on "The New Books and What We Think of Them" was conducted by Charles R. Green, president of the Western Massachusetts Library Club, in which members of this club took part. George Herbert Locke, chief librarian of the Toronto Public Library, spoke on his favorite topic, "What and Why is a Boys' and Girls' House?" (L. J., v. 48, p. 319-320).

The last session, held Saturday evening, was devoted to the subject of recruiting and training library assistants. In a paper called "The Home Manufacture of Library Assistants," George H. Evans of Somerville discussed the general problem and the two methods in vogue for recruiting assistants in subordinate positions, the apprentice and the formal library class. Abby L. Sargent of Medford told of her experiences with individual apprentices. Outlines of the training courses in the Springfield and Somerville public libraries were read. Louisa M. Hooper of Brookline spoke of her successful experiments in

recruiting untrained college graduates, finding that in her own library the background of the college course was more necessary than the previous technical training. Mr. Locke described the intensive library courses given in Ontario under the Board of Education for that province.

SOUTHERN TRI-STATE MEETING

AN invitation was extended by the District of Columbia Library Association to librarians of Maryland and Virginia to join them at a meeting held at Annapolis on Saturday, October 17. The meeting was planned with the idea that it might be the forerunner of a joint association and a resolution was passed authorizing the appointment of a committee to "canvass the matter of the desirability of forming a regional library association for Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia and other adjoining regions." Mary L. Titcomb, librarian, Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Md., was appointed chairman of the committee.

The meeting, which was attended by about 120 librarians, was very successful. It was held at the Blue Lantern Inn and consisted of luncheon and dinner sessions. Clara W. Herbert, president of the District of Columbia Library Association, presided over both sessions and spoke briefly on the purpose of library work and the importance of librarians in the professions. Fred Telford, technical advisor to the A. L. A. Committee on Personnel, talked on "Some Fundamental Principles of Organization." Marion F. Batchelder, field secretary, Maryland Public Library Advisory Commission, spoke on the recent development of library work in Maryland. Mrs. Caroline Burnite Walker, president, Talbot County Free Library Association, gave a most interesting detailed account of the opening of the Talbot County Library then taking place. Miss Mary L. Titcomb made an appeal for national assistance for an emergency school for librarians which she opened recently. Wilmer L. Hall, assistant librarian, Virginia State Library, Richmond, spoke of library development in Virginia at the luncheon meeting.

The chief speaker at the evening was Justice Wendell P. Stafford, Associate Justice, Supreme Court, District of Columbia, who gave an inspiring address entitled "Shakespeare the Man." Responses were made by Louis H. Dielman, president, Maryland Library Association, and Mrs. M. A. Newell, secretary, Maryland Public Library Advisory Commission.

Very pleasant invitations were received from the Superintendent of the Naval Academy to visit the grounds and buildings of the Academy and from the state and public librarians to visit their libraries.

VIRGINIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE 1925 meeting of the Virginia Library Association was held in Winchester, Virginia, on October 14-16.

The morning session on the 15th was divided into three group meetings. The catalogers of Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia (W. L. Hall, assistant librarian of the Virginia State Library, presiding) met at the George Washington Hotel with a good attendance, the Library of Congress being represented by Mr. Martel, Dr. Meyer, Miss Cooke and Miss MacNair, the Virginia State Library by four members of the staff, and the Richmond Public Library by three members of the library training class. Ellen Hedrick, of Washington, was also present. The report on library personnel made by the Bureau of Public Personnel Administration to the A. L. A. was fully discussed and a committee appointed to study features of the report affecting catalogers and to draft a report in regard to it.

The college section, presided over by Elizabeth Steptoe, librarian of the Sweet Briar College Library, and the public library section, presided over by Miss J. M. Campbell, librarian of the Jones Memorial Library in Lynchburg, held informal conferences at the Handley Library. The public library group was pleased to have present Miss Titcomb and a large delegation from the Washington County Library, including the book wagon, which attracted much attention to its stand in front of the George Washington Hotel.

In the afternoon a general session presided over by Miss J. M. Campbell, president of the Virginia Library Association, had Miss Titcomb as the principal speaker, her topic being library training for assistants in libraries, with particular attention to the work being done at her own library. After a general discussion, a resolution was passed by the Association, petitioning the Carnegie Corporation to donate a small sum to the Washington County Library for continuing the valuable work of this county library training school.

An evening visit was made to the Handley Public School, where the visitors were conducted on a tour of this tremendous plant by H. S. Duffey, superintendent of the Handley schools. The building is a one-story structure, 535 feet by 180 feet, and has accommodation for 1,500 pupils, from kindergarten thru high school. The grounds contain 80 acres.

"What can be done to help the library cause in Virginia" was the topic of the last session. The conclusion reached was for more effective publicity on library activities and needs in the State, and a committee was appointed to prepare suitable publicity articles for use in state pa-

pers. The final feature of the meeting was a sight-seeing ride thru Clarke County, where the party visited five or six historic homes and were hospitably received and entertained, a rare privilege, as these places are usually inaccessible to sight-seers.

Officers elected for the coming year are: President, M. L. Dinwiddie, assistant librarian, University of Virginia; Theresa Hodges, librarian, W. R. McKenney Library of Petersburg, first vice-president; Mrs. R. A. McGuire, librarian, Cape Charles Library, second vice-president; Margaret V. Jones, organizer, Virginia State Library, secretary-treasurer.

MARGARET V. JONES, *Secretary.*

WEST VIRGINIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
THE twelfth annual conference of the West Virginia Library Association was held in Wheeling, on Friday, October 30, in the Assembly Room of the Chamber of Commerce. Notwithstanding especially inclement weather and a hectic holiday season, there was a good attendance and the meeting was voted one of the most interesting ever held.

Chalmers Hadley and Mary E. Downey were the chief speakers. Miss Downey gave a splendid address on county libraries at the morning session, when a number of Wheeling's club women were in attendance. In the evening Mr. Hadley spoke on the library as a public investment. The public were invited to this meeting especially and an appreciative audience followed him and engaged in discussion at the close of his address. At the afternoon session, Mr. Clifford Myers, state archivist and historian, read an extremely interesting paper on the evolution of libraries in West Virginia, which paper will appear in the *West Virginia Historical Quarterly*, soon to make its appearance. Miss Scollay Page, of Clarksburg, read a paper on some problems of the small library, and Mrs. Evelyn Hite, of Morgantown, told some experiences at a summer school for librarians.

It was voted to omit the conference for 1926 in order to have a full representation at the semi-centennial of the A. L. A.

Officers elected for the coming year: President, Etta M. Roberts, Wheeling; vice-president, L. D. Arnett, Morgantown; and Secretary, Cora Peters, Athens.

ETTA M. ROBERTS, *Secretary.*

WISCONSIN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

IN "La Crosse the Beautiful" the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association was held, October 12-13. A record attendance of 124, for the western part of the state, marked the meeting. Ideal October weather made it possible for the librarians to enjoy the

coulee country. The exhibits attracted much attention. Mrs. Robert Lowry displayed her unusual collection of books by Wisconsin authors. Mary K. Reely, chief of the Book Selection Department, sent a collection of the new adult and juvenile books. The librarians of the state enjoyed seeing the exhibit of the pictures of Wisconsin libraries together with statistics showing appropriations, number of borrowers, and annual greatest circulation. Children's librarians had a display of attractive posters. The commercial exhibits were more tempting than ever. Mrs. M. R. Pearson of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission very ably demonstrated the Toronto method of mending with Gaylord supplies.

On Monday evening President Ernest A. Smith of the La Crosse Normal School spoke on the relation of the public library to the public school, urging that Wisconsin libraries extend their activities to assist the child in its early reading and bring well selected books to the child rather than to have him seek his own books. This he said can be accomplished by having libraries in the schools with trained workers in charge. Mary K. Reely, chief of the book selection department, talked on new books. Nora Beust, children's librarian, La Crosse, described the books that were considered for the Newbery award and some other outstanding books of the year. Mary A. Smith of Madison spoke interestingly on the report of the A. L. A. Bureau of Personnel. Madison was one of the places in Wisconsin chosen by the Bureau of Personnel to study for the report. Harriet E. Howe, A. L. A. executive assistant, spoke on minimum standards for library schools and the effort that is being made to secure a master's degree for students doing advanced work.

Before the business session, a questionnaire relating to library work in Wisconsin was distributed. Special effort is being made to have the librarians organize in each congressional district. Roll call was taken by District during the business session. Mrs. N. W. Kohli, chairman of the third district, reported 18 delegates, the greatest number present from any district.

A standing Certification Committee was appointed. It shall be the duty of this committee to keep informed about all matters relating to the observance of the certification law by librarians and by library boards, and recommendations of people to positions, and to secure the co-operation of both individuals and organizations in watching for violations of the law and in strengthening public opinion in its support.

Library work with grade schools was discussed at the afternoon session by M. H. Jackson and Sallie B. Marks; the child should be taught to

come to the library. The teachers in La Crosse are making scientific tests for books similar to those employed in Winnetka by Mr. Washburn. Cora Frantz outlined the plan that Kenosha has so successfully worked out for their school libraries in the one-room libraries on the school grounds.

The later part of the afternoon was spent in group meetings. Leila Janes led the discussion in the larger libraries section. The purchase of foreign books, standardized schedule of work for student field workers, and outlines sent out by the A. L. A. for adult education provided the topics for this section. Alice Millerd had charge of the smaller libraries section which discussed the censorship of certain novels, purchase of expensive non-fiction, successful book publicity thru the use of signed reviews by prominent people of the town in the papers, and the great need for more titles on the Wisconsin Reading List. The children's section was in charge of Claire Nolte of Marinette. New children's books were reviewed by Marion Sharpe. Ways and means of celebrating Children's Book Week brought forth many comments. Lillian Moehlman of Madison had charge of the cataloging section. Some short cuts suggested for the cataloger were: make a sample catalog card and have a typist type them all; omit author number on non-fiction; omit publisher and date on fiction. Other topics were the disadvantages of L. C. cards; whether replacements should be recataloged when cheaper or reprint editions are bought; whether first and second grade books should be cataloged or merely shelf-listed, and whether an assistant who is not a library school graduate should be taught cataloging in the library.

The librarians enjoyed a six o'clock dinner at the Country Club. Frances A. Hannum was toastmistress. There was music, limericks, and a farce, "What a Whale of a Difference a Few Cents Make," or "Library à la Mail Order," written by Miss Katherine Wesson.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Helen Mathews, De Pere; vice-president, Miriam D. Tompkins, Milwaukee; secretary, Nathalie H. Scribner, Merrill; treasurer, Nellie B. McAlpine, Beloit.

NORA BEUST, *Secretary.*

COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

PERSISTENCE in spite of disheartenment was the keynote of the presidential address made by Miss Ingersoll at the meeting of the Colorado Library Association at Pueblo, October 1-3. Lucretia Vaille reported for the Legislative Committee on the library legislation unsuccessfully advocated before the last state legislature. For

twelve years and over, the association has been working for better laws, sometimes for unification of the state commissions, and at other times for county libraries. But the association is small in membership, the distances so great, and the mountain barriers so unsurmountable that thus far it has not been able to present a united front.

In the reports of other committees, it developed that not only must the association continue to finance its publicity and legislative efforts, but the publication of *Colorado Libraries*, the only organ of the kind in the state. It must also bring speakers for the annual programs, and, indeed, support several other phases of statewide activity. To continue these efforts, the association determined to try to reorganize its membership, and to outline an enlarged and continuing program of advancement. The constitution will be revised and new methods sought to keep the association functioning as it should in preparation for the next legislative year.

The program was rich in addresses of significance and value, such as: "Archaeological Research in Southwestern Colorado," by J. A. Jeancon; "Folk-lore and Legends Among the Indians of New Mexico," by Elizabeth Willis DeHuff, of Santa Fé, author of "The Taytay Tales"; "Educational and Library Work of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company," by W. E. Bragg, of Pueblo; "Are We Building on Firm Foundation? Children as Book Readers or Book Borrowers," by Nellie Williams, secretary of the Nebraska Library Commission. Several of the contributions made by Colorado librarians to the Seattle program were reproduced, such as those on book buying, by May Wood Wigginton, of Denver, and Mary M. Weaver, of Rocky Ford; also, Eleanor Witmer's paper in the October 1 LIBRARY JOURNAL on "The Browsing Corner in the High School Library." Two practical papers were: "How the High School Library Serves the English and History Teachers," by Vanita Trovinger; and "Attractive Illustrated Editions of High School Classics," by E. M. Pfutzenreuter, of Greeley. "Who is My Neighbor?" by Mrs. M. S. Murphy, described the growth of a typical western public library, Monte Vista, which tries to be a neighbor to every person, school, and club within its range of service within and beyond its town limits. Quantrille McClung, of Park Hill, Denver, with her paper "After Seeing The Thief of Bagdad," gave a handy reader's guide to the land of Arabian Nights. Her method of leading the readers on by easy stages from an interest already aroused would often be of far more value in "adult education" than some of the formal lists put out.

Wilma Loy Shelton, of the University of New Mexico, and Secretary of the New Mexico Library Association, was an honored guest, and spoke briefly of the work of her association.

New officers elected for next year are: President, Ida Frisch, Salida, formerly librarian of the State Agricultural College of New Mexico; vice-president, Katherine Silver, Lamar; secretary-treasurer (continued in office), Linda M. Clatworthy, University of Denver.

LINDA M. CLATWORTHY, *Secretary.*

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

TWENTY-EIGHT members and visitors attended the sixth meeting of the Southern California College and University Librarians' conference held at Occidental College, October 17th.

An informal round table conducted by Pro-

fessor George F. Cook, librarian of Occidental College, had among the subjects discussed open vs. closed shelves for collateral reading and recreational reading for college students.

Willis H. Kerr, librarian of Pomona College, read an interesting paper on "What Makes a College Library." Mr. Kerr reminded his hearers that altho the aim of the library is to have a spirit and a soul, it must have a strong body in order that the spirit may grow. He suggested that 50,000 volumes might be a fair minimum for a college library serving 200 to 500 students. In an ideal library staff, Mr. Kerr would have one librarian to every ten teachers with several staff members receiving salaries of \$3,000 and none less than \$2,000. He would have a "Reading Host" and an "Intelligence Officer" to keep staff, alumni and friends informed of the library activities.

CHARLOTTE M. BROWN, *Secretary.*

THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

WHAT WILL THE SURVEY ACCOMPLISH?

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

The greater the success of the Survey, the greater will be its failure. This forecast is based on such facts as are open to those who are not on the inside of the enterprise. Those who projected the scheme and are putting it thru may show that magnificent results are already assured.

The Committee sent out three thousand questionnaires. They wished, of course, that all be filled out and returned. "Replies from everybody," they say, "are needed to make the work fully successful."

A brief study of the situation shows that simply to tabulate our committee's desired and hoped for returns will take the time of one person for forty-two (42) years. We may, by putting forty persons at the task, get our tabulation done in about twelve months.

"But we shall not get three thousand answers," says the committee. "And," I reply, "how did you know that when you started? And if you did not know it, how did you venture to engage the Association in an enterprise which now promises to end as a white elephant? And if you don't want two thousand answers to each of three thousand questionnaires why are you begging for them?"

Assume they receive only one thousand returns and that each contains, on the average, two thousand items. The tabulation only of these will take at least two million minutes or four-

teen years of the time of one person. Suppose the tabulation to be done, then at about this date, November 1, the committee has two thousand columns of figures and statements, each column containing at a fair estimate, at least six hundred items, the items ranging from "yes" and "no" to such long statements of method as the questionnaire asks for in many cases, with averages, abstracts and guesses at the foot of each column.

How long will it take our best Solons to get from all this welter of figures and statements the plain story of the mere facts of present day American library economy?

Also, will the Carnegie people extend their charity to cover all the expense to date, and that of the committee's time in digesting the two thousand column footings with their averages, and their yeses and noes and their many long statements of the invention of this practice and that; and that of the preparation and publication of the several small volumes or pamphlets which are half-promised as the rich and full product of the Survey? Perhaps the committee already has the money in hand for all this, and will kindly say so?

The Survey Committee will turn out results of some kind, of course. But what reason have we to suppose that the results will point the way to new and better methods in the field of library management? Over and over again the survey has been urged on us because it will tell us, *for the first time*, what we are doing now.

It will do nothing of the kind. For fifty years librarians have been telling one another, thru library journals, annual reports, papers read and speeches made in national, state and local conferences, in conversations and in countless letters, what they are doing, and why, and how; the plans they are forming, the hopes they are cherishing; all to the end that each may learn a better method, a new device, a different outlook, and in the wish to be helpful to others. Look back for a moment on this flood of print and letters and talks on library work and see how absurd is this claim that thru six million answers to two thousand questions, questions of the greatest unimportance if only because they have been already answered scores of times, we are to learn *for the first time* what we are doing.

I have said that the questionnaire is a product of mediocrity; and I say it again. Only minds powerless to look ahead, unable to conceive the certainty of changes in library method in all its fields, from planning a building to buying, cataloging and binding books and on to ink, pencils and dust removers, of changes in the most changeable period in the world's history, could entertain seriously such faith in the efficiency of

a gigantic questionnaire as soberly to prepare this one that confronts us, and only minds quite barren of humor, and exquisitely Gradgrind in their sublime faith in the value of the tabulation of routines—only such minds could be capable of putting into cold type the sublime flapdoodle which has been given to us on what the survey will do to advance our work.

J. C. DANA, Librarian,
Newark Free Public Library.

October 24, 1925.

WARNING

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

A young man giving his name as Fletcher has been visiting some libraries in the Middle West, soliciting magazine subscriptions.

I am told that he claims to have worked in the catalog department of the Cleveland Public Library for ten years, and is showing a letter over my signature, saying that any courtesy extended to him will be appreciated by me.

I have never seen this young man, so far as I know, and I signed no such letter.

LINDA A. EASTMAN, Librarian
Cleveland Public Library.

CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

The proceedings of the Sixteenth Conference of the Special Libraries Association, containing the leading addresses and reports of the Swampscott Convention form the October number of *Special Libraries*.

In a stout manilla jacket with a tab for a classmark and of the right size for a standard filing cabinet comes the 108-page classified "Sales Executives List of References to the Principal Articles, Books, Reports, Surveys and General Data Published since 1916 on Sales Management," compiled by Frances M. Cowan, librarian of the Dartnell Corporation, Chicago, and published by the Corporation.

"Some Library Ventures in Adult Education," forming Bulletin No. 5 of the A. L. A. Commission on the Library and Adult Education, describes practically some representative efforts of libraries to solve certain of the problems confronting the library in the field of adult education. No attempt is made to evaluate the results of activities, many of which are still in their early stages. References are made to the relatively small amount of literature available on the different phases of the subject.

"Sociology and Social Problems," by Howard W. Odum, head of the Department of Sociology

at the University of North Carolina, and "Conflicts in American Public Opinion," by William Allen White and Walter E. Myer, are the two latest booklets to appear in the A. L. A. Reading with a purpose series.

Three other A. L. A. lists of interest are: "Some Interesting People," being lives and letters of some fifty individuals and groups selected and annotated by Louisa M. Hooper, of the Brookline Public Library; "Gifts for Children's Bookshelves," 1925 edition with current prices; "Popular Books in Science," compiled and annotated by a committee of the Washington Academy of Sciences, now in its third edition, and "Books for the Modern Home," a selection of three hundred best books recommended by the staff of the Indianapolis Public Library.

"The Bookman's Reading and Tools," by Hal-sev W. Wilson, president of the H. W. Wilson Company, New York, has for its purpose "to present in simple form that information about reading and tools that will help the beginning bookseller and the student to find himself and make a right start in . . . his profession." It is a sympathetic help toward establishing the balance between the commercial and professional aspects of bookselling, "between the mechanics

and rewards on the one hand, and service and romance of the book business on the other." The literary background, the professional background, and current information necessary are handled in a practical way and there are bibliographies for ready reference.

With the recent publication of parts XV (Rhode Island) and XVI (South Carolina), the *Bibliography of American Newspapers, 1690-1820*, which Clarence S. Brigham has been contributing to the *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society* (vol. 34, new series, parts 1-2. Worcester, Mass.: The Society, 1925. 309p.) that valuable compilation approaches completion, the original plan calling for seventeen parts. In addition to presenting an historical sketch of every newspaper printed within the period covered, files located in various libraries in the country are indicated and a check list of the issues in the Society's library is given.

A paper (p. 206-226) on Benjamin Franklin's library is the preliminary record of a study being made by George Simpson Eddy, of New

York, on a library of the Revolutionary period, paralleling in plan the study of the "Libraries of the Mathers," contributed in 1910 by Julius Herbert Tuttle, of Dedham, Mass.

"Library Movement in Bengal; an Account of the Aims and Objects and Activities of the Hooghly District Library Association," is published by the secretary of the association from the offices at the Bansberia Public Library, and contains the Resolutions, Rules and Regulations adopted at the first Hooghly District Library Conference held at Bansberia last March 28-29, when a Bengal Library Association was formed. All libraries and literary societies of the district are invited to enroll as members on the payment of an annual subscription of one rupee. Associated libraries are requested to take adequate steps for the spread of primary education among the boys and girls of the villages, to establish a system of inter-library loans, to collect historical as well as general information of the Hooghly District, and to organize a Librarians' Club for the discussion of library problems.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

BAUS, Esther L., appointed cataloger at the Library of the Research Laboratories of the General Motors Corporation, Detroit.

BAILEY, Margaret, 1924 Wisconsin, is librarian of the State Normal School, Murray, Ky.

BLAKELY, Margaret, 1924 Wisconsin, head of the circulation department, Wichita (Kansas) Public Library, goes to the Flint (Mich.) Public Library as assistant in charge of reference.

CASEY, Edwina, 1909 Wisconsin legislative reference course, has gone to the Sacramento Public Library as head cataloger.

DAVIS, Mrs. Winifred L., 1916 Wisconsin, resigned from the University of Wisconsin Library School at the end of the summer session to become principal of the Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta. Agnes King, 1914 Wisconsin, has been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. Davis. Miss King is a graduate of Buena Vista College, with a master's degree from the University of Iowa, and the diploma of the Wisconsin Library School, Class of 1914. She was for six years in charge of reference work and the school library department in the Kansas State Teachers College at Emporia; had nearly a year in the finance and accounting department of the Quartermaster-general in Washington during the war, and for five years was instructor in reference work and cataloging in the University of

Texas Library School. She has also taught cataloging and other subjects in the summer session of the University of Illinois Library School. She will instruct in reference and trade bibliography.

DEL TORO, Josefina, 1925 Simmons, has returned to Porto Rico, and is on the staff of the University of Porto Rico Library.

DOUB, Margery, librarian of the Carondelet Branch of the St. Louis Public Library since 1923, became chief of the readers' advisory service of that library on November 1, with headquarters in the main delivery hall. The post combines that of "library hostess" long held by the late Mrs. Laura Speck, with the newly created directorship of the "adult education" activities of the library. Elizabeth Summersly succeeds to the librarianship of the Carondelet Branch, her place at the Six Branch being taken by Irene Fisse, first assistant in the issue department.

GOULDING, Philip Sanford, head cataloger of the University of California Southern Branch, and Helen Plummer Goulding, have compiled the *Index to American Book Prices Current 1916-1922* (New York: E. P. Dutton and Co. 1397p. \$30.)

FUNKHOUSER, Myrtle, 1923 Washington, is now assistant superintendent of traveling libraries for the State of Washington.

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HARPER, Wilhelmina, children's librarian of the Kern County Free Library, Bakersfield, Calif., in collaboration with Aymer Jay Hamilton, principal of the University Elementary School, Berkeley, lecturer in Education, University of California, has prepared a series of readers which have been accepted by the Macmillan Company, and are to be published under the title of "The Modern Literary Series." It was Miss Harper's theory that a librarian ought to know what selections appeal to children and upon that basis she went to work to gather such material.

HOCHSTEIN, Irma, ex-legislative reference course, 1914 Wisconsin, who has been on the staff of the Wisconsin Legislative Library since 1914, has resigned to go to Marquette University, Milwaukee, as director of the Central Bureau of Information and Statistics.

HUGHES, Nellie D., 1924 Wisconsin, who last year took the special children's work offered by the Cleveland Public Library, was in charge of the story-telling group for the Playground and Recreation Committee of Springfield, Ill., during the summer, and is now assistant at the Lincoln Library, Springfield.

KOSMOSKI, Gertrude D., 1924 Wisconsin, is librarian of the Dowagiac (Mich.) Public Library.

LUCHT, Julius, 1909 Pratt, became librarian of the Newton (Mass.) Public Library on November 1, succeeding Harold T. Dougherty, who in March joined the Herman Goldberger magazine subscription agency in Boston. Mr. Lucht had been for several years librarian of the Wichita City (Kansas) Public Library, from which post he resigned last spring.

LUTHER, Mrs. Jessie W., 1913 Wisconsin, who has been head of the reference department, State Teachers College, Emporia, Kans., resigned at the end of the school year and is enrolled in the University of Wisconsin for her master's degree.

MILLER, Mrs. Pearl Glazier, 1912 Wisconsin, appointed general assistant in the Long Beach (Calif.) Public Library.

PARKINSON, Herman O., 1916-17 New York State, who for the past five years has been librarian of the Stockton (Calif.) Public Library, resigns December 1 to accept a position to be announced in our next number.

PETERSON, Grace M., has been appointed librarian of the State Normal School and Teachers College, Peru, Neb.

RIDER, A. Fremont, 1905-06 New York State, formerly managing editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL and of the *Publishers' Weekly*, is the editor of Rider's California in the Rider's Guides series published by the Macmillan Company,

which has been enthusiastically received. Among the librarians of California are a score to whom special acknowledgment is made for help in the compilation of the volume. "Rider's Florida" is in preparation.

ROGERS, Olive, 1925 Simmons, has been appointed librarian of the Hartford (Conn.) Medical Library.

WOODWORTH, Mrs. Ruth Tobey, 1917 Wisconsin, is giving part time to statistical work in the office of the Board of Education for librarianship at A. L. A. Headquarters, Chicago.

SCHUETTE, Sybil C., 1915 Wisconsin, first assistant, Kellogg Public Library, Green Bay, Wis., resigned in September to become librarian of the Bailey Branch, Gary (Ind.) Public Library.

TUKEY, Helen M., 1923 Wisconsin, resigned as assistant in charge of reference at the Flint (Mich.) Public Library in September, to serve as reference librarian of the public library of Marion, Ind.

TOWLE, Carolyn, 1923 Simmons, who received her diploma from the Perry Kindergarten Normal School in June, has been appointed kindergartener of the Walpole Stone School.

New appointments of the class of 1925 of the Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh not previously reported are: Helen Crum, asst. children's In., East Cleveland, O.; Justina Baron, asst. In., Edinboro (Pa.) Normal School; Katherine Whitten, high school In., Carrick, Pa.; Mildred Hanford, asst. in the Department for the Blind; Dorothy Kennedy, asst., children's department, and Kathleen Kelly, asst., Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

Dec. 6. Golden Rule Sunday when the Near East Relief asks for contributions towards feeding and educating the 100,000 parentless children in its charge.

Dec. 31-Jan. 12. Midwinter conferences of the A. L. A. Council, the League of Library Commissions and other groups. Headquarters at the Drake Hotel.

Jan. 19-23. National Thrift Week. Posters, folders, giving topics, etc., may be obtained from the National Thrift Week Committee, 347 Madison Avenue, New York.

Jan. 22. Boston S. L. A. and Massachusetts Library Club joint meeting at the State House, Boston.

Oct. 4-9, 1926. At Atlantic City. Forty-eighth annual conference of the A. L. A. in celebration of the Association's fiftieth anniversary. Headquarters will be at the Ambassador Hotel, and this hotel and the Chelsea and Ritz-Carlton hotels adjoining, will accommodate most of the delegates.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

The public library in a good-sized city within an hour and a half of New York is in need of an assistant in the general reference department, and an assistant cataloger capable of revising the work of others. When applying state education, experience, and present or latest salary. N. S. 20.

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RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

GENERAL

Game, J. B. General literature: myth, epic and drama; foundation studies; a course for college students based on the world's great books in translation. New York: Mentzer, Bush and Co. Bibl. \$1.00.

Michigan Supt. of Public Instruction. Preferred list of books for district school libraries in the state of Michigan; new ed. Lansing. 130p. pap. 50c.

Ohio Dept. of Education. List of books for high school libraries, including handbook of school library practice. Columbus. Bibl. SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AGRICULTURE

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Farmers' bulletins; department bulletins, circulars, agricultural yearbooks, statistical bulletins; series list of agr. publs. for sale. . . . 63p. May 1925. (Price List 16, 21st ed.).

AMATEUR THEATRICALS

Clark, B. H. How to produce amateur plays; a practical manual; new ed. rev. and enl. Little. 38p. bibl. \$2.

AMERICA—DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION

Mansfield, J. C. Highlights of history; America, 1492-1763. Bobbs. Bibl. \$2.50.

ARMOR

Ashdown, C. H. Armor and weapons in the middle ages. Brentano's. 2p. bibl. \$3. (Home antiquary ser.).

BANKS AND BANKING. See FINANCE

BIRDS

Allen, G. M. Birds and their attributes. Marshall Jones. 4p. bibl. \$3.50.

BIRTH CONTROL. See DEBATING

BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE. See COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE

BUTLER, HENRY MONTAGU

Butler, J. R. M. Henry Montagu Butler: master of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1886-1918; a memoir. Longmans. Bibl. footnotes. \$4.50.

CABINETS. See DEBATING

CALIFORNIA. See INDIANS OF NORTH AMERICA

CHICAGO

Nichols, H. W. Early geological history of Chicago. Field Museum. Bibl. pap. 25c.

CHILD LABOR

Detroit (Mich.) Public Library. List of references on federal regulation of child labor, including some general references on states' rights and federal usurpation. 19 typew. p. Aug. 1925. \$2. (P.A.I.S.)

See also DEBATING.

CHILDREN—EDUCATION. See EDUCATION, ELEMENTARY

CHRISTIANITY

Selwyn, E. G. The approach to Christianity. Longmans. Bibl. footnotes. \$3.75.

COINAGE. See FINANCE

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE

French, J. C. and J. E. Uhler. English in business. McGraw. Bibl. \$2.

CONVENTIONS

Hunt, E. E. Conferences, committees, conventions: and how to run them. Harper. Bibl. \$2.50.

COTTON—CULTIVATION AND MANUFACTURE

Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. Reports received from experiment stations for the seasons 1923, 1924 and 1925. South Africa only. 2 Wood st. Westminster, London S.W. 1. Bibl. COUNTY GOVERNMENT. See TEXAS—GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. See EDUCATION, ADULT.

DEBATING

Phelps, E. M., ed. University debaters' manual: constructive and rebuttal speeches delivered in debates of American colleges and universities during the college year. 1924-1925. Wilson. Bibl. \$2.25.

Bills. on Cabinet form of government; Japanese exclusion; Uniform marriage and divorce laws; Participation of the President's cabinet in Congress; Birth control; Mencken school of thought; Amendment of the Volstead act; Child labor.

DEMOCRACY

Williamson, T. R. Problems in American democracy; rev. ed. Heath. 12p. bibl. \$1.60.

DIVORCE. See DEBATING

DRAMA

Coffman, G. R., ed. A book of modern plays. Chicago: Scott, Foresman. Bibls. 96c.; lib. ed. \$1.20. (Lake Eng. classics).

See also AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

ECONOMICS. See MARSHALL, ALFRED.

EDUCATION—GEORGIA

Singleton, G. C. State responsibility for the support of education in Georgia. Teachers College, Columbia University. Bibl. \$1.50. (Contribs. to ed. no. 181).

EDUCATION, ADULT

Matula, A. and F. Prus. Adult education in Czechoslovakia: a survey of five years' public work. 1440 Broadway, New York: Consulate General. Bibl.

EDUCATION, ELEMENTARY

De Lima, Agnes. Our enemy the child. New York: New

REPUBLIC, INC. 7p. bibl. pap. \$1.

ELECTRICITY

Allen, H. S. Photo-electricity; the liberation of electrons by light; 2nd ed. Longmans. 25p. bibl. \$6.50. (Monographs on physics).

EUROPE—DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL

Clark, V. B. Europe, a geographical reader. Silver. 11p. bibl. \$1.28.

EVANGELISTIC WORK

Banks, A. J. G. The healing evangel. Milwaukee: Morehouse Pub. Co. 3p. bibl. \$2.

EVOLUTION

Machin, Alfred. The ascent of man by means of natural selection. Longmans. Bibl. footnotes. \$2.75.

FACTORY MANAGEMENT

Diemer, Hugo. Factory organization and administration. McGraw. 4th ed. \$4.

FARM MANAGEMENT

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. The family living from the farm: data from 30 farming localities in 21 states, for the years 1918-1922. Bibl. Aug. 1925. (Dept. bull. no. 1338).

FINANCE

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Finance, banking, coinage, foreign debt; list of publs. for sale. . . . 13p. May 1925. (Price List 28, 12th ed.).

FOOD SUPPLY

Olcott, M. T., comp. World food supply: a selected bibliography. U. S. Dept. of Agr. Library. 68 mim. p. June 1925. (Bibl. contrbs. no. 9).

FRANCE—SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Evans, Joan. Life in mediaeval France. Oxford. Bibl. 15s.

FRANCE LITERATURE

Smith, H. A. Main currents of modern French drama. Holt. 8p. bibl. \$3.

GAS AND OIL ENGINES

Petrie, P. T. The elements of internal-combustion engines. Longmans. Bibl. footnotes. \$3.75.

GEOLGY—U. S.

U. S. Geological Survey. A list of publs. of the U. S. Geological Survey (not including topographic maps). 215p. July 1925.

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Publications of the U. S. Geological Survey: geology, mineral resources and water supply; list of publs. for sale. . . . 54p. July 1925. (Price List 15, 15th ed.).

GOVERNMENT

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Political science: documents and debates relating to initiative, referendum, lynching, elections, prohibition, woman suffrage, political parties, District of Columbia: list of publs. for sale. . . . 26p. July 1925. (Price List 54, 11th ed.).

GREAT BRITAIN—ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Fisher, H. A. L. Then and now: economic problems after the war a hundred years ago. Oxford. Bibl. \$1.75.

HIGH SCHOOLS JUNIOR

Bruen, H. B. The junior high school at work. Teachers College, Columbia University. Bibl. \$1.50. (Contribs. to ed. no. 177).

HOMES

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Publications of interest to suburbanites and home-builders; publs. for sale. . . . 15p. May 1925. (Price List 72, 2nd ed.).

HOTELS

Boomer, L. M. Hotel management: principles and practice. Harper. 6p. bibl. \$6.

HYGIENE, PUBLIC

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Health: diseases, drugs, and sanitation; list of publs. for sale. . . . 53p. June 1925. (Price List 51, 15th ed.).

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Immigration: naturalization, citizenship: Chinese, Japanese, Negroes and aliens; list of publs. for sale. . . . 10p. May 1925. (Price List 67, 9th ed.).

INDIANS OF NORTH AMERICA

Kroeber, A. L. Handbook of the Indians of California. U. S. Bureau of American Ethnology. 24p. bibl. (Bull. 78).

INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES. See GAS AND OIL ENGINES

INTERNATIONAL LAW—INDIA

Viswanatha, S. V. International law in ancient India. Longmans. 3p. bibl. \$3.75.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Langer, W. L., comp. Some recent books on international relations. Foreign Affairs. Oct. 1925. p. 161-168.

Toynbee, A. J. Survey of international affairs, 1920-1923. Oxford. Bibl. 25s.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Publications of the Interstate Commerce Commission: reports and regulations on interstate transportation for sale. . . . July 1925. 16p. (Price List 59, 12th ed.).

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Comedies, by William Congreve. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by **B. Dobrée.** 1925. Nett 80c.

The reader is introduced to Restoration comedy and to consideration of Congreve's style.

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IOWA—GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Shambaugh, B. F., *ed.* County government and administration in Iowa; v. 4, Applied history. Iowa City: State Historical Society of Iowa. Bibl. footnotes. \$3. (Iowa applied hist. ser.).

JAPANESE EXCLUSION. *See* DEBATING.

JEWS

Schneideman, Harry, *ed.* American Jewish year book, 5686; Sept. 19, 1925-Sept. 8, 1926. 1201 North Broad st., Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America. 14p. bibl. \$2. (v. 27).

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Raubenheimer, A. S. An experimental study of some behavior traits of the potentially delinquent boy. Princeton, N. J.: Psychological Review Co. *Psychological Monographs*, v. 36, no. 6. Bibl. (Partial thesis, Ph.D., Leland Stanford Jr. Univ., 1923).

LAW

Stannuler, Rudolf. The theory of justice. Macmillan. Bibl. \$6. (Modern legal philosophy).

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM, PRES. U. S.

Clark, A. C. Abraham Lincoln in the national capital. 1514 H st., N.W.: Washington: W. F. Roberts Co. 2p. bibl. \$3.50.

LYNCHING. *See* GOVERNMENT.MARRIAGE LAWS. *See* DEBATING.

MARSHALL, ALFRED

Pigou, A. C., *ed.* Memorials of Alfred Marshall. Macmillan. 9p. bibl. \$5.

MENCKEN, HENRY LOUIS. *See* DEBATING.

MENSURATION

Tuttle, Lucius, and John Satterly. The theory of measurements. Longmans. Bibl. \$4.50.

MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES. *See* GEOLOGY—U. S.

MORTALITY

Porte, J. V. Life tables for the population of New State according to nativity. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Univ. School of Hygiene and Public Health. Bibl.

Le Blanc, T. J. Density of population and mortality in the United States. Johns Hopkins University. Bibl. Reprinted from the *American Journal of Hygiene*, Sept. 1924.

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION

National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. Motor Truck Commission. Catalogue of pamphlets and material on motor truck and motor bus transportation. 3d ed. 7p.

NECROPS

Work, M. N. Negro year book: an annual encyclopedia of the Negro, 1925-1926. Tuskegee Institute, Ala.: Negro Year Book Pub. Co. 38p. bibl. \$1.50; pap. \$1. (v. 7).

NEW YORK STATE—GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Crawford, F. G. Administrative reorganization in New York State. Syracuse University Book Store. Bibl. 60c.

NORTH CAROLINA

University of North Carolina. Extension Division. What next in North Carolina: North Carolina club year book, 1924-25. Chapel Hill. Bibl. 75c.

OSWEGO STATE NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL

Dearborn, N. H. The Oswego [N. Y.] movement in American education. Teachers College, Columbia Univ. Bibl. \$1.50. (Contribs. to educ. no. 183).

PAPER HANGING

U. S. Federal Board for Vocational Education. Paper-hanging: an analysis of the paper hangers' trade. . . . Bibl. (Bull. no. 102, Trade and industrial ser. no. 29).

PERU—GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Stuart, G. H. The governmental system of Peru. Carnegie Institution of Washington. Bibl. Aug. 1925. (Pub. no. 370).

PETRAKES, FRANCESCO

Tatham, E. H. R. Francesco Petrarca; v. 1, Early years and lyrical poems. Macmillan. Bibl. footnotes. \$6.

PHILOSOPHY, MODERN

Sheen, F. J. God and intelligence in modern philosophy. Longmans. Bibl. footnotes. \$3.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Ulery, C. B., and R. G. Leland. Physical education and hygiene: a course of study for the use of the schools of Ohio. Columbus: Ohio Dept. of Education. Bibl. (Course of study 1924, no. 3).

PLAYS. *See* AMATEUR THEATRICALS; DRAMA.

PROHIBITION

Intercollegiate Prohibition Association. Why prohibition? Will it work? a syllabus to promote all around discussion. 35 B St., N.W., Washington. 2p. bibl. pap. 25c.

See also DEBATING; GOVERNMENT.

PYTHAGORAS

Pythagoras, Greek philosopher, initiate teacher, founder of a brotherhood at Crotona; by a group of students; 2nd ed. 826 Oakdale ave., Chicago: Theosophical Press. 6p. bibl. \$1.50.

RAILROADS

Bureau of Railway Economics Library. Railway motor cars, 1879-1925: a list of references, revised to September, 1925. 68 mm. p.

RECAMIER, JEANNE FRANCOISE JULIE ADELAIDE

Herriot, Edouard. Madame Recamier; tr. by Alya Hallard; 2v. Liveright. 28p. bibl. \$7.50.

ROADS—LATIN AMERICA

Curran, F. B. Motor roads in Latin America. U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Bibl. 50c. (Trade promotion ser. no. 18).

SAINTS IN ART

De Bles, Arthur. How to distinguish the saints in art by their costumes, symbols, and attributes. 38 West 76th st., New York: Art Culture Pubns. Bibl. \$7.50.

SAMOA

Western Samoa. Administration. Handbook of western Samoa. Wellington, N. Z.: Govt. Printer. 35p. bibl.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Engelhardt, Fred. Forecasting school population. Teachers College, Columbia Univ. Bibl. \$1.50. (Contribs. to educ. no. 171).

SHORT STORIES

Royster, J. F., *ed.* American short stories; ed. for school use. Chicago: Scott, Foresman. Bibl. 72c. (Lake Eng. classics).

SOCIOLOGY

Dunham, F. L. An approach to social medicine. Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins. Bibl.

Odum, H. W. Sociology and social problems. A.L.A. 32p. 50c.; pap. 35c. (Reading with a purpose ser. no. 8).

Spalding, H. S., *ed.* Social problems and agencies. Benzer, Bibl. \$2.50.

SOCIOLOGY—STUDY AND TEACHING

Maryland Dept. of Education. The teaching of the social studies: a manual for high school teachers. Baltimore. Bibl. (Bull. v. 6, no. 4).

SPAIN—HISTORY

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